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Estimates in respect of special political missions, good offices and other political initiatives authorized by the General Assembly and/or the Security Council

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

Summary

In his report of 12 December 2005 (A/60/585) the Secretary-General presented budget proposals for 2006 for 26 special political missions, good offices and other political initiatives authorized by the General Assembly and/or the Security Council. The present addendum to the report contains the mission-by-mission substantive and financial information on those operations.

The total estimated requirements of these missions amount to $280,803,200 net ($297,498,900 gross), to be charged against the provision for special political missions under section 3, Political affairs, of the programme budget for the biennium 2006-2007.

It is recalled that by section VI of its resolution 60/248 of 23 December 2005, the General Assembly, inter alia, approved, for the 26 special political missions, a charge in the amount of $100 million against the provision for special political missions. The additional requirements of the 26 missions to be charged against the provision would amount to $180,803,200.

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Abbreviations

AU	African Union
BONUCA	United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office in the Central African Republic
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EU	European Union
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
MONUC	United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
MINUGUA	United Nations Verification Mission in Guatemala
MINURCA	United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
UNAMA	United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan
UNAMI	United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq
UNAMSIL	United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIFIL	United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon
UNMIL	United Nations Mission in Liberia
UNOCI	United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire
UNOGBIS	United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office in Guinea-Bissau
UNOMB	United Nations Observer Mission in Bougainville
UNOWA	United Nations Office for West Africa
UNPOS	United Nations Political Office for Somalia
UNTOP	United Nations Tajikistan Office of Peacebuilding
WFP	World Food Programme

I. Introduction

1. By its resolution 59/278 of 23 December 2004, the General Assembly invited the Secretary-General to prepare his proposed programme budget for the biennium 2006-2007 on the basis of a preliminary estimate of $3,621,900,000, which included a provision of $355,949,300 for the special political missions related to peace and security that are expected to be extended into or approved during the course of the biennium 2006-2007.

2. In his report of 12 December 2005 (A/60/585) the Secretary-General presented the budget proposals for 2006 for 26 special political missions, good offices and other political initiatives authorized by the General Assembly and/or the Security Council.

3. By section VI of its resolution 60/248 of 23 December 2005, the General Assembly, inter alia, approved for the 26 special political missions a charge in the amount of $100 million against the provision for special political missions, and decided to resume at the first part of its resumed sixtieth session its consideration of the report of the Secretary-General (A/60/585).

4. The purpose of the present addendum to the report is to provide the mission-by-mission substantive and financial information on the 26 missions. Taking into consideration the interim funding action already taken by the General Assembly at the main part of the sixtieth session, the additional requirements of these missions to be charged against the provision for special political missions amount to $180,803,200.

II. Special political missions authorized by the General Assembly and/or the Security Council

1. Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Myanmar

($210,400)

Background, mandate and objective

1.1 The Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Myanmar was appointed in accordance with the mandates entrusted to the Secretary-General by the General Assembly, most recently, in resolution 60/233 of 23 December 2005 to continue to provide his good offices and to pursue discussions with the Government and people of Myanmar on the situation of human rights and the restoration of democracy.

1.2 Since his appointment in April 2000, the Special Envoy for Myanmar has visited Myanmar several times in connection with the good offices role of the Secretary-General and has played a catalytic role to facilitate the national reconciliation process in that country. The Secretary-General remains committed to providing his good offices and to pursue discussions with the Government and people of Myanmar on the situation of human rights and the restoration of democracy.

1.3 National reconciliation in Myanmar is by its nature a "home-grown" process and the roles of the Secretary-General and his Special Envoy are primarily to facilitate that process. The Special Envoy played a catalytic role in the start of

confidential confidence-building talks between the Government and Daw Aung San Suu Kyi in 2000, and the restoration of freedom of movement and political activities in 2002. Subsequently, however, the national reconciliation process came to a halt, and there is a need for the continued good offices role for the revitalization of the process.

1.4 In implementing the mandate entrusted to the Secretary-General by the General Assembly, the Special Envoy and the Department of Political Affairs cooperate and collaborate closely with the United Nations Resident Coordinator and the United Nations country team. There has been an increasing awareness and concern over the impact that the lack of progress in national reconciliation has on in-country operational activities in the economic and social areas. It has become an established practice for the Special Envoy to meet with members of the country team when he visits Myanmar, and for the United Nations Resident Coordinator and other members of the country team to meet regularly with representatives of the Department of Political Affairs when they visit Headquarters.

1.5 The objective, accomplishments and indicators of achievement of the Special Envoy are presented in the following table.

Objective: To advance the national reconciliation and democratization process in Myanmar.

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*	*Outputs*
(a) Restoration of the freedom of movement of political and other leaders	(a) Release of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and her deputy from house arrest and release of other political prisoners *Measures*: Number of political and other leaders released from prison Estimate 2005: 249 Target 2006: Most, if not all, of the political prisoners	• Discussions and consultations with the Myanmar authorities
(b) Restoration of political activities	(b) (i) Reopening of the offices of National League for Democracy throughout the country *Measures*: Number of offices reopened Estimate 2005: 1 Target 2006: Most, if not all, of the offices	• Discussions and consultations with the international community, especially with the countries in the region • Statements and reports on the situation in Myanmar

	(b) (ii) Resumption of dialogue among the Government, National League for Democracy and ethnic nationalities on ways to advance the country's democratic transition	*Measures*: Number of key political and other parties included in the National Convention Estimate 2005: Partial number of key political and other parties included Target 2006: All of the key political and other parties included

External factors

1.6 The efforts of the good offices role of the Secretary-General, carried out largely through the Special Envoy, is expected to achieve its objective provided that the Government of Myanmar, the National League for Democracy and ethnic nationality groups are willing and committed to reach a political solution, and that the international community, especially the countries in the region, provide support for the Secretary-General's efforts.

Resource requirements

1.7 The estimated requirements for the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Myanmar for a one-year period ending 31 December 2006 amount to $210,400 net ($254,000 gross), and would provide for the salaries of the Special Envoy at the Under-Secretary-General level, who would be engaged on a when-actually-employed basis for a period of 210 days in 2006, as well as salaries of local staff for a period of 3 months ($108,000), official travel ($50,900), services of consultants ($46,200), communications ($2,300), and other miscellaneous supplies and services ($3,000).

2. United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office in Guinea-Bissau

($3,226,200)

Background, mandate and objective

2.1 The United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office in Guinea-Bissau was established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1233 (1999) of 6 April 1999. By its resolution 1580 (2004) of 22 December 2004 the Security Council revised the UNOGBIS mandate as follows:

(a) To support all efforts to enhance political dialogue, to promote national reconciliation and respect for the rule of law and human rights;

(b) To support the efforts of all national stakeholders to ensure the full restoration of constitutional normalcy in accordance with the provisions of the

Political Transition Charter of 28 September 2003, including through the holding of free and transparent presidential elections;

(c) To assist with these elections in close cooperation with the United Nations country team and other international partners;

(d) To assist in strengthening the national mechanisms for conflict prevention during the remainder of the transitional period and beyond;

(e) To encourage and support national efforts to reform the security sector, including the development of stable civil-military relations, and to attract international support for these efforts;

(f) To encourage the Government to fully implement the United Nations Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects;

(g) To work closely with the Resident Coordinator and the United Nations country team to mobilize international financial assistance to enable the Government to meet its immediate financial and logistical needs and implement its national reconstruction and social and economic development strategy;

(h) Within the framework of a comprehensive peacebuilding strategy, to actively support efforts of the United Nations system and Guinea-Bissau's other partners, towards strengthening State institutions and structures to enable them to uphold the rule of law, the respect of human rights and the unimpeded and independent functioning of the executive, legislative and judicial branches of Government.

2.2 Since the 14 September 2003 coup d'état and the subsequent resignation of President Koumba Yala, important progress has been made towards restoring constitutional order. The President and Vice-President of the Supreme Court of Justice were elected in January 2004, legislative elections took place in March 2004 and a new National Popular Assembly was inaugurated in May 2004. In July 2005, Guinea-Bissau held presidential elections which marked the end of the transitional period and the full restoration of constitutional order. The Constitution of Guinea-Bissau is again in force.

2.3 In his report of 12 September 2005 on Guinea-Bissau (S/2005/575), the Secretary-General, responding to the Council's presidential statement of 19 August 2005 (S/PRST/2005/39), made suggestions on the new role of UNOGBIS in the post-transitional period. Following consultations with the national authorities, the Secretary-General recommended that UNOGBIS be extended for one year until 31 December 2006 and that the present mandate of the Office, outlined in resolution 1580 (2004), be adjusted to help the country consolidate democratic gains achieved so far, within the comprehensive peacebuilding strategy elaborated in that report. The strategy includes: promoting self-sustaining dialogue among all major stakeholders; enhancing governance and the rule of law and respect for human rights; fostering harmonious relations between the organs of sovereignty; assisting in the creation of functional indigenous conflict prevention and national reconciliation mechanisms; supporting national efforts for security sector reforms; supporting the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects; and mobilizing international support for quick-impact projects to address the country's immediate challenges.

2.4 The emphasis of the revised mandate will be on initiatives that meet the requirements of self-sustainability and national ownership; developing synergies and complementarities, particularly with United Nations agencies, in particular with the United Nations Development Programme, the Bretton Woods institutions, the African Union, ECOWAS and the Community of Portuguese Language Countries; focusing on political dialogue, governance, human rights, security sector reform and resource mobilization. The mandate of UNOGBIS was extended until the end of 2006 on the basis of a request of the Secretary-General contained in his letter of 2 December 2005 to the President of the Security Council (S/2005/795) and the latter's reply of 15 December 2005 (S/2005/796).

2.5 The objective, the expected accomplishment, and the indicator of achievement are presented in the following table.

Objective: To improve the capacity of national institutions, including the military, to maintain constitutional order, prevent conflict, consolidate peace and democracy and promote the rule of law and respect for human rights.

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*	*Outputs*
(a) Improved dialogue among key stakeholders, and strengthened mechanisms of conflict prevention and management	(a) (i) Harmonious working relations between President and Government, as a guarantee of political stability *Performance measure*: Estimate 2005: No unscheduled legislative elections Target 2006: No unscheduled legislative elections	• Provision by the Representative of the Secretary-General of good offices and advice, as needed • Promotion of dialogue between the President, Executive and Parliament • Training in negotiation skills and conflict prevention and management for Parliamentary Permanent Commission, Select Committees, leaders of parliamentary Parties, civil society organizations and National Council for Social Harmony
	(a) (ii) Annual budget passed by the National Assembly in a timely manner to enable the normal functioning of State institutions *Performance measure*: Estimate 2005: Budget passed in a timely manner Target 2006: Budget passed in a timely manner	
(b) Strengthened capacity of the National Popular Assembly to function effectively	(b) Regular sessions of the National Popular Assembly held in accordance to its schedules, rules and procedures *Performance measure*: Estimate 2005: 2 regular sessions of National Popular Assembly Target 2006: 3 regular sessions of National Popular Assembly	• Workshop of organizational skills for National Popular Assembly Administration Council

(c) Improved environment for an independent judiciary as a guarantor of the rule of law	(c) Facilitation of due legal process with regard to all provisionally released detainees, as evidenced by an increase of the number sectoral judges trained by UNOGBIS *Performance measure*: Estimate 2005: 0 judges trained Target 2006: 40 judges trained	• Training programme for 40 sectoral judges on basic principles of an independent judiciary, role of prosecutors and right to a fair trial (followed by setting up of monitoring mechanism of Bar Association)
(d) Increased awareness of, and respect for the culture of democracy, constitutional order, rule of law and human rights by the security forces, the military and civilian police	(d) Reduction in the instances of interference by the military and civilian police in the political process *Performance measure*: Estimate 2005: No instances of interference by the military and civilian police in the political process Target 2006: No instances of interference by the military and civilian police in the political process	• Training of trainers on human rights principles to update and enhance officers' professional capacity • Seminar for armed forces on its republican and democratic role • Inclusion of module on human rights, democratic principles, humanitarian rights and peacekeeping operations in the curriculum of the armed forces
(e) Improvement of the human rights situation	(e) Compliance by the national institutions with their obligations under international human rights instruments *Performance measure*: Estimate 2005: 10 international human rights instruments ratified Target 2006: 14 international human rights instruments ratified	• Advocacy through relevant ministries for Presidential ratification of said instruments • Periodic visits to civilian and military detention centres to assess detention conditions and advise on United Nations minimum standards on arrest and detention • Seminar for women's groups and deputies on the Convention for the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and its additional protocol • Training for Inter-Ministerial Committee on human rights principles and advisory role in formulation of government policy

External factors

2.6 UNOGBIS is expected to accomplish its objectives, provided that there is no political or socio-economic instability in the country, that it continues to maintain stable relations with the neighbouring countries and the subregional organizations, and that the country's development partners resume their assistance.

Resource requirements

2.7 The estimated requirements for UNOGBIS, assuming that its mandate is extended for another year, amount to $3,226,200. These requirements would provide for: two military advisers and one civilian police officer ($157,000); staff costs of the existing 29 staff ($2,154,300); and operational costs ($914,900) consisting largely of official travel ($120,300), communication requirements ($113,100), information technology ($100,300) and facilities and infrastructure ($407,300), and other requirements ($173,900).

3. Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Africa

($209,700)

Background, mandate and objective

3.1 The Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Africa was appointed in accordance with the proposal of the Secretary-General contained in his letter of 12 December 1997 (S/1997/994) to the President of the Security Council and the latter's reply of 19 December 1997 (S/1997/995). The main objective of the Special Adviser is to contribute, within the ambit of the good offices of the Secretary-General, to the promotion of peace and security in the Horn of Africa. He closely monitors the situation in and related to the Horn of Africa and engages in efforts to resolve conflicts in the region. Under the guidance of the Secretary-General and in close cooperation with the Department of Political Affairs, he:

- Represents the United Nations in peacemaking initiatives in the Horn of Africa
- Liaises with the parties to the conflict as well as with national, regional and international organizations concerned with conflict resolution in the Horn of Africa
- Provides advice, in particular on matters related to Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia and the Sudan
- Accompanies or represents the Secretary-General at Summits of the African Union, Intergovernmental Authority on Development and other regional forums on issues related to the Horn of Africa.

3.2 The Special Adviser's close working relations with academics, think tanks, research institutions, eminent persons and civil society groups in the Horn of Africa region contribute significantly and uniquely to the work of the Department of Political Affairs.

3.3 In accordance with the Secretary-General's proposal contained in his letter of 14 December 2005 to the President of the Security Council (S/2005/808) and the

latter's reply of 20 December 2005 (S/2005/809), the current appointment of the Special Adviser is extended through 31 December 2006.

3.4 In 2004-2005, the Special Adviser remained actively involved in the peace process between the Government of the Sudan and the Sudan Peoples Liberation Movement/Army led by the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD). Together with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Sudan, he represented the Secretary-General at the signing ceremony of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement for the Sudan, in Nairobi on 9 January 2005. He closely collaborated with the Representative of the Secretary-General for Somalia and the United Nations Political Office for Somalia (UNPOS) to support the IGAD-led Somali National Reconciliation Conference in Kenya. The Special Adviser continues to cover developments in countries of the region and maintains close contact with eminent persons, political leaders and civil society groups.

3.5 During 2006, the Special Adviser is expected to undertake periodic and focused missions of consultation under the ambit of the Secretary-General's good offices to the region to bolster the efforts of the Special Representatives of the Secretary-General for Somalia and the Sudan, as well as in support of good governance and participatory political processes in the countries of the region. He will focus on cross-cutting issues that have regional implications. The Special Adviser's activities are related to his long-standing role as acknowledged peacemaker in the region and the network of contacts he has established. They are complementary to but do not overlap with the functions of the Special Representatives of the Secretary-General for Somalia and the Sudan.

3.6 In addition, it is anticipated that the Special Adviser will be asked to undertake other missions of representation, particularly related to the activities of IGAD, the League of Arab States and the Organization of the Islamic Conference, and to join the missions of the Secretary-General to the region, including the African Union Summits.

3.7 The objective, expected accomplishments and indicators of achievement of the Special Adviser are presented below.

Objective: To promote international peace and security, particularly in the Horn of Africa.

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*	*Outputs*
(a) Increased consideration by regional organizations (AU and IGAD of cross-cutting issues and their regional implications	(a) Regional and cross-cutting issues addressed at AU and IGAD Summits and other meetings *Performance measure*: Whether cross-cutting issues were addressed Estimate 2005: Yes Target 2006: Yes	Monitoring of the situation in the Horn of Africa, with an emphasis on regional and cross-cutting issues Reports and oral briefings to the Secretary-General, Department of Political Affairs and senior United Nations officials Contribution to the deliberations of the Security Council, the Senior Management Group, the Executive Committee on Peace

		and Security, the Executive Committee on Humanitarian Affairs and the United Nations Development Group on issues of the Horn of Africa Consultations with regional leaders and other external actors on progress towards regional peace, stability and cooperation Representation of the United Nations at international meetings related to conflict situations in the Horn of Africa, such as the African Union, IGAD, IGAD Partners' Forum and others
(b) Political settlement of the Darfur problem	(b) A political accord on Darfur and respect for the ceasefire *Performance measure*: Whether there was a violation of ceasefire Estimate 2005: Yes Target 2006: No	Substantive contribution to the African Union mediation in Darfur

External factors

3.8 The efforts of the Special Adviser are expected to achieve the objective on the assumption that the parties, donors, facilitators and regional organizations display sufficient political will and commitment to address cross-cutting and regional issues in the Horn of Africa region.

Resource requirements

3.9 The above activities of the Special Adviser will require him to travel to the areas of direct responsibility, as well as to other capitals concerned with the situation in the Horn of Africa. In the discharge of his duties, the Special Adviser requires substantive support and advice that is normally provided by the staff of the Department of Political Affairs, who accompany him on his missions. The Special Adviser is based in Geneva and is engaged on a $1-per-year contract. The cumulative work months for the Special Adviser for 2006 are estimated to be about three months. A budget of $209,700 would be required to cover travel and other expenses, such as communications, supplies and other miscellaneous services.

4. Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region

($2,151,200)

Background, mandate and objective

4.1 The Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region was established on the basis of the proposal of the Secretary-General contained in his letter to the President of the Security Council dated 12 December 1997 (S/1997/994) and the latter's reply of 19 December 1997 (S/1997/995), expressing the Council's support of the proposal. The objective of the Office is to represent the Secretary-General at meetings and deliberations of the Arusha peace process; to address the regional dimensions of the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo; and to solicit the views of the countries in the region regarding the organization of an international conference on the Great Lakes region of Africa.

4.2 Several nations, including countries in the Great Lakes region, have on many occasions called upon the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity/African Union to speed up the organization of an international conference on peace, security, democracy and development in the Great Lakes region. The Executive Council of the African Union, meeting at Maputo from 4 to 8 July 2003, welcomed the proposal and expressed satisfaction that the preparatory process, marked by the first meeting of National Coordinators, held at Nairobi on 23 and 24 June 2003, had began. During the fifty-eighth session of the General Assembly, many delegations also urged the United Nations and the newly established Commission of the African Union to redouble their efforts for the preparation process and the holding of the conference.

4.3 The international conference on the Great Lakes region would set a regional framework for the adoption and implementation of a pact with the focus on four thematic areas: peace and security; democracy and good governance; economic development and regional integration; and humanitarian and social issues.

4.4 During 2004, major progress has been made towards convening an International Conference on the Great Lakes region. The Office of the Special Representative, in collaboration with the African Union, undertook several consultation tours of the region, its friends and neighbours. The Office also consulted United Nations agencies, bilateral and multilateral partners, as well as influential non-governmental organizations and regional think tanks to prepare the ground for the preparation and holding of the international conference. At the same time, the Office has been coordinating with regional independent actors and institutions such as women, youth, trade unions, faith-based organizations, parliamentarians and non-governmental organizations contributing to the preparation of the conference. As a result, the Special Representative has been instrumental in assisting countries of the region to put into place the necessary framework for the conference. Further, in September 2004, four countries, namely Angola, the Central African Republic, the Republic of the Congo and the Sudan, joined the core members of the international conference, bringing the total number of core members to 11.

4.5 The purpose of the action-oriented international conference organized by the United Nations, in partnership with the African Union, is to initiate a process that will bring together the leaders of the countries of the Great Lakes region (Angola, Burundi, the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kenya, the Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, the Sudan, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia) to reach an agreement on a set of principles, and articulate and launch selected policies and programmes of action with a view to ending the cycle of crises, and ensure durable peace, stability, security, democracy and development in the region.

4.6 All countries of the region have appointed national coordinators and set up national preparatory committees. The countries of the region have agreed on a timetable and a broad course of action. Five meetings of national coordinators have taken place to assess the degree of the preparatory activities at the national level and pave the way for the launching of the meetings of the regional preparatory committee (comprised of all the national committees). The first meeting of the regional preparatory committee was held at Bujumbura in September 2004, at which substantive preparations for the conference were launched. Two more regional preparatory meetings were held in October at Kinshasa and in November at Kampala prior to the first summit of heads of State and Government, held at Dar es Salaam on 19 and 20 November 2004, at which the Dar es Salaam Declaration on Peace, Security, Democracy and Development in the Great Lakes Region was adopted. Following the first Summit, the core countries have been working to transform the principles contained in the Declaration into concrete regional plans and programmes of action. Towards this end, a Regional Inter-Ministerial Committee, supported by the Regional Preparatory Committee and thematic technical working groups, has been set up to prepare draft protocols and programmes of action. It is expected that the adoption of plans and programmes of action in the form of the Stability, Security and Development Pact will take place at a second summit of heads of State tentatively scheduled to be held in mid-2006. Implementation of the various regional programmes of action would then begin after the second summit. The Office is committed to making the outcome of this action-oriented conference consolidate political stability through good governance and democracy, effective economic development and regional integration through priority projects.

4.7 The mandate of the Special Representative was extended until 31 March 2006 on the basis of a request of the Secretary-General contained in his letter of 23 December 2005 to the President of the Security Council (S/2005/849) and the latter's reply of 30 December 2005 (S/2005/850). In anticipation that the mandate of the Special Representative for the Great Lakes Region would be extended further, the present report reflects resource requirements for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2006.

4.8 While continuing to monitor, assess and report on the situation in the region, preparation for and the convening of an international conference on the Great Lakes region of Africa remains the main purpose of the Office. Further, the Office will continue to contribute to the consolidation of peace and security in the Great Lakes region by promoting good governance, democracy, economic development and regional integration within the region.

4.9 Since the organization of the international conference depends on the progress made in the implementation of the Arusha and Lusaka Peace Accords, the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region is

closely collaborating with the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC) and the United Nations Office in Burundi (ONUB). Further, lead agencies have been designated for each of the four themes of the Conference, as follows: (a) Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Department of Political Affairs, for peace and security; (b) Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, Office for the Great Lakes Region, for humanitarian and social issues; (c) the Economic Commission for Africa, Great Lakes Regional Office, for regional integration and economic development; and (d) UNDP, for good governance and democracy, as well as other humanitarian agencies. The Office of the Special Representative will continue interacting on a regular basis with the selected lead agencies. This will be done through participation in regular steering committee meetings. The office will pursue working relations with other missions or programmes of the United Nations system, which could be instrumental in fulfilling its mandate, including the World Health Organization, United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, UN-HABITAT and the United Nations Environment Programme.

4.10 The objectives, expected accomplishments and indicators of achievement are presented below.

Objective: To consolidate peace in the Great Lakes region by promoting security, stability and development.

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*	*Outputs*
(a) Strengthened dialogue among the countries of the region	(a) Adoption of the security, stability and development pact *Performance measures*: Whether the pact is adopted Estimate 2005: No Target 2006: Yes	• Provision by the Representative of the Secretary-General of good offices and advice, as needed • Provision of advice and expertise to Government and civil society institutions • Creation of a regional mechanism for conflict resolution • Convening of the second summit • Provide support to inter-ministerial meetings
(b) Agreement on a plan of action	(b) Increase in the number of issues agreed by consensus among States of the Great Lakes region *Performance measures*: Number of issues adopted Estimate 2005: Data not available Target 2006: To be determined	• Setting up of national preparatory committees • Facilitation of meetings for national coordinators, regional preparatory committees and specialized meetings • Setting up of the group of friends of the Great Lakes region • Coordination and facilitation of the international conference on the Great Lakes region

External factors

4.11 The Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region is expected to accomplish its objectives, provided that the national peace process continues to progress, that there is no political instability in the region and that the stakeholders are committed to implementing the plan of action.

Resource requirements

4.12 The estimated requirements relating to the Office of the Special Representative for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2006 would amount to $2,151,200. The resources would provide for salaries ($1,581,000), general temporary assistance ($60,000), services of experts to advise the Special Representative on various topics ($55,300), official travel ($256,400) and other operational and logistical costs ($198,500).

5. Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Cyprus

($406,300)

Background, mandate and objective

5.1 The question of Cyprus has been on the agenda of the Security Council for over 40 years, and it is one of the oldest items being continuously addressed by the Secretary-General through his good offices. Recent efforts towards a comprehensive settlement of the Cyprus problem began six years ago when, by its resolution 1250 (1999), the Security Council requested the Secretary-General to invite the leaders of the two sides to negotiations in the autumn of 1999. Proximity talks were held from December 1999 to November 2000 and direct talks from January 2002 to February 2003. As a breakthrough could not be attained in March 2003, the Secretary-General announced that the process begun in December 1999 had reached an end. A renewed effort commenced on 13 February 2004, and ended when the proposed Foundation Agreement on the "Comprehensive Settlement of the Cyprus Problem" was submitted to separate simultaneous referendums on 24 April 2004. It was rejected by the Greek Cypriot electorate by a margin of three to one, and approved by the Turkish Cypriot electorate by a margin of two to one. It therefore did not enter into force, thus resulting in a divided Cyprus entering the European Union in May 2004.

5.2 For almost 11 months after the referendums, there were limited good offices activities as both sides reflected on the outcome of the referendums. From 16 to 20 May 2005 the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs met five times with Tasos Tzionis, envoy of President Papadopoulos, in consultations, which both sides understood to be preliminary, informal and non-binding. Those discussions were not the beginning of a process that would lead automatically to renewed negotiations, but rather part of an exploratory process. During those meetings, which covered a wide range of issues, the Greek Cypriot delegation explained in detail their views on both procedure and substance.

5.3 At the initiative of the Secretary-General, a mission was subsequently undertaken by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs from 29 May to 7 June 2005 and the Security Council was briefed on the findings. The findings

indicated that all parties wished some sort of resumption of active United Nations good offices, and all parties accepted that the United Nations Plan should serve as the document on which negotiations should resume. The members of the Council shared the assessment that the current situation in Cyprus did not warrant the resumption of a full United Nations engagement, and felt that for the time being, the United Nations should limit itself to sending "pulse-taking missions" on a regular basis so as to identify the concerns of the parties and determine the way forward.

5.4 Since the briefing of the Council in June 2005, there has been no further Council reaction, nor has the Secretary-General received the prioritized list of proposed changes to the Plan from the Greek Cypriots. The Secretary-General has left open the option of a Special Adviser who would periodically visit the region and report to the Council.

5.5 By its resolution 1568 (2004), the Security Council extended the mandate of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) until 15 June 2005, and endorsed the Secretary-General's recommendations for the amendment of the concept of operations and force levels of the mission and his intention to conduct a further review of its operations before the end of its mandate. A further review of UNFICYP was carried out by a joint UNFICYP-Headquarters review team on the island, between 6 and 11 May 2005. The joint team assessed the restructuring of UNFICYP and the implementation of its new concept of operations as well as developments on the ground and the operational environment of the Force. The joint team also sought and took into account the views of the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot sides, consulted with representatives of the diplomatic community and the United Nations family, and held discussions with the representative of the European Commission. The Secretary-General submitted a report (S/2005/353 of 27 May 2005) to the Council on the findings of the review team.

5.6 By its resolution 1642 (2005), the Council extended the mandate of UNFICYP for a further period ending 15 June 2006. The foregoing factors combine to make it imperative that the Secretary-General's good offices mission retains the capacity and readiness to re-engage in Cyprus as and when needed and at the shortest possible notice.

5.7 In the post-referendums environment, there has been no substantive change in the position of the two sides, although both have continued to express the wish to find a comprehensive solution to the Cyprus problem.

5.8 The impasse created by the rejection by the Greek Cypriot electorate of the Foundation Agreement on "The Comprehensive Settlement of the Cyprus Problem" during the separate simultaneous referendums on 24 April 2004 persists. Nonetheless, the Secretary-General notes that the most recent effort, which spanned over four and a half years, had achieved a great deal and should be preserved.

5.9 In response to the Secretary-General's invitation, members of the international community have taken some action to support reunification and eliminate unnecessary barriers that have the effect of isolating the Turkish Cypriots and impeding development in the North. Activities undertaken in this context in 2005 included working-level consultations between the Secretariat and the representatives of the Greek Cypriots, the Turkish Cypriots, Greece, Turkey, and the members of the Security Council. As mentioned above, there were direct consultations with a Greek Cypriot Envoy in New York. With the passage of time, these efforts are

expected to engender an enabling environment that may help to overcome the current stalemate, and to that end it is imperative to retain a capacity and readiness during 2006 for the resumption of the Secretary-General's good offices mission during 2006.

5.10 Should the above scenario become a reality, it is envisaged that an intense and perhaps long-drawn series of meetings and consultations would be required to reconcile the differences that continue to separate the two sides. Such meetings would encompass procedural, technical and legal aspects as well as substantive consultations on coordination and a post-settlement United Nations role.

5.11 The objective, the expected accomplishment, and the indicator of achievement are presented in the following table.

Objective: To achieve a comprehensive settlement of the Cyprus problem.

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*	*Outputs*
(a) Agreement by both parties on a comprehensive settlement	(a) Full resumption of dialogue leading to a new approach towards settlement *Performance measures*: Dialogue resumed in full Estimate 2005: No Target 2006: Yes	Political discussions among political parties and civil society Reports to the Security Council Briefings of the Security Council

External factors

5.12 The objective is expected to be achieved provided that the two sides are willing and committed to reach a political solution, and that the international community, especially the interested countries in the region, provide support for the Secretary-General's efforts.

Resource requirements

5.13 The estimated requirements for the Special Adviser of the Secretary-General for Cyprus for a one-year period ending 31 December 2006 amount to $406,300 net ($467,300 gross). These resources would provide for the salaries and common staff costs of his staff ($274,400), official travel of the Special Adviser and his staff ($131,400) and miscellaneous supplies and services ($500).

6. Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1526 (2004) concerning Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities

($3,453,300)

Background, mandate and objective

6.1 The Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team (the Monitoring Team) was established on 15 March 2004 pursuant to paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 1526 (2004) of 30 January 2004, as a successor arrangement to the Monitoring Group established pursuant to Council resolution 1363 (2001) and extended by resolutions 1390 (2002) and 1455 (2003). The Monitoring Team, composed of eight experts and based in New York, assists the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) (the Committee) in the fulfilment of its mandate.

6.2 The Committee was initially established to oversee implementation by States of the measures imposed with respect to members of the Al-Qaida organization and the Taliban and other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with them, in areas of the freezing of financial assets, prevention of the entry into or the transit through their territories, as well as the prevention of direct or indirect supply, sale and transfer of arms and related material. In its resolution 1617 (2005), the Security Council reaffirmed the mandate of the Committee as strengthened by resolution 1526 (2004) to include a central role in assessing information for the Council's review regarding effective implementation of the measures, as well as in recommending improvements to the measures.

6.3 To support the Committee, and with a view to improve the implementation of the measures set out in Council resolutions 1267 (1999), 1333 (2000), 1390 (2002), 1526 (2004), and 1617 (2005), the Security Council, by its resolution 1617 (2005), requested the Secretary-General to extend for a period of 17 months, the New York-based Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring team under the Direction of the Committee. As per annex I to resolution 1617 (2005), the Monitoring Team is assigned the following responsibilities:

(a) To collate, assess, monitor and report on and make recommendations regarding implementation of the measures, to pursue case studies, as appropriate, and to explore in depth any other relevant issues as directed by the Committee;

(b) To submit a comprehensive programme of work to the Committee for its approval and review, as necessary, in which the Monitoring Team should detail the activities envisaged in order to fulfil its responsibilities, including proposed travel, based on close coordination with the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate to avoid duplication and reinforce synergies;

(c) To submit, in writing, three comprehensive, independent reports to the Committee, the first by 31 January 2006, the second by 31 July 2006, and the third by 10 December 2006, on implementation by States of the measures referred to in paragraph 1 of resolution 1617 (2005), including specific recommendations for improved implementation of the measures and possible new measures, as well as reporting on listing, delisting, and exemptions pursuant to resolution 1452 (2003);

(d) To analyse reports submitted pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1455 (2003), the checklists submitted pursuant to paragraph 10 of resolution 1617 (2005), and other information submitted by Member States to the Committee as instructed by the Committee;

(e) To work closely and share information with the Counter-Terrorism Executive Directorate and the Group of Experts of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) to identify areas of convergence and to help facilitate concrete coordination among the three Committees;

(f) To develop a plan to assist the Committee with addressing non-compliance with the measures referred to in paragraph 1 of resolution 1617 (2005);

(g) To present to the Committee recommendations, which could be used by Member States to assist them with the implementation of the measures referred to in paragraph 1 of resolution 1617 (2005) and in preparing proposed additions to the Consolidated List;

(h) To consult with Member States in advance of travel to selected Member States, based on its programme of work as approved by the Committee;

(i) To encourage Member States to submit names and additional identifying information for inclusion on the Consolidated List, as instructed by the Committee;

(j) To study and report to the Committee on the changing nature of the threat of Al-Qaida and the Taliban and the best measures to confront it;

(k) To consult with Member States, including regular dialogue with representatives in New York and in capitals, taking into account comments from Member States, especially regarding any issues that might be contained in the Monitoring Team's reports referred to in paragraph (c) above;

(l) To report to the Committee, on a regular basis or when the Committee so requests, through oral and/or written briefings on the work of the Monitoring Team, including its visits to Member States and its activities;

(m) To assist the Committee in preparing oral and written assessments to the Council, in particular the analytical summaries referred to in paragraphs 17 and 18 of resolution 1617 (2005);

(n) Any other responsibility identified by the Committee.

6.4 In carrying out its work and in preparing its reports, the Monitoring Team seeks cooperation and assistance from government authorities and relevant international and regional organizations. It also interacts closely with the Counter-Terrorism Committee established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1373 (2001), the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate established pursuant to resolution 1535 (2004) and the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) and its Group of Experts. In 2005, the Monitoring Team succeeded in establishing a system of cooperative arrangements with INTERPOL, which it intends to strengthen in 2006. The heightened level of cooperation among international and regional organizations has improved information sharing and allowed the Monitoring Team to rationalize its travel programme, resulting in financial savings.

6.5 In 2006, it is anticipated that the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team will continue to operate under the direction of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) and carry out the tasks entrusted to it as specified above or as

may be revised by the Council at the end of the current mandate. Its primary role is to collect information on implementation by States of the measures imposed by the Security Council, to monitor and make recommendations for consideration by the Committee on future action to be taken.

6.6 The objective, expected accomplishments and indicators of achievement related to action taken by the United Nations, collectively by the international community, the Committee, the Security Council and by the Secretary-General, are presented in the logical framework below. The determination of effectiveness of the sanctions, by using the indicators of achievement, will enable the Security Council to take decisions on further action required.

6.7 The objective, the expected accomplishment and the indicator of achievements are presented in the following table.

Objective of the Organization: To prevent terrorist activities perpetrated by individuals or entities belonging to or associated with Al-Qaida and the Taliban.

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*	*Outputs*
(a) Improved compliance by States with the sanctions measures imposed by the Security Council in resolutions 1267 (1999), 1333 (2000) and 1390 (2002), and reiterated in subsequent relevant resolutions	(a) Broader engagement by Member States with the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) and the Monitoring Team *Performance measures*: Number of States reporting to the Committee or the Monitoring Team on compliance issues Estimate 2005: 31 States Target 2006: 36 States	Reports to the Committee, including specific case studies, related to the implementation, or non-compliance, of with the Council's relevant resolutions
(b) Improved support provided by the Monitoring Team to the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999), and through the Committee, to the Security Council	(b) (i) Adoption by the Security Council of an increased number of recommendations formulated by the Team to improve the sanction regime *Performance measures*: Estimate 2005: 5 recommendations Target 2006: 6 recommendations	Recommendations on improvements to the measures and their implementation Analysis of compliance by States through reports submitted by Member States pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1455 (2003) and through checklists submitted pursuant to paragraph 10 of resolution 1617 (2005)
	(b) (ii) Broader engagement of regional organizations with the work of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) *Performance measures*: Estimate 2005: 1 regional organization Target 2006: 3 regional organizations	

External factors

6.8 The objective would be achieved on the assumption that States comply with the resolutions of the Security Council and cooperate with the Monitoring Team, and provided that the Team's investigations are not hindered by adverse political and security situations.

Resource requirements

6.9 The estimated requirements for the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team for 2006 amount to $3,453,300. The proposed resources would provide for the salaries and common staff costs of maintaining the existing staffing resources comprising 5 professional and 5 General Service (Other level) staff ($1,125,000), fees and travel of the eight members of the Team ($1,654,300), travel of the Committee ($130,000), official travel of staff ($150,000) and other operational requirements ($394,000), including premises, communications, supplies and services, and other logistical support.

7. Monitoring Group on Somalia

($1,626,600)

Background, mandate and objective

7.1 The Monitoring Group on Somalia was established on 22 January 2004 (see S/2004/73) pursuant to paragraph 2 of Security Council resolution 1519 (2003), as a successor arrangement to the Panel of Experts on Somalia, after the Council's consideration of the latter's report of 4 November 2003 (S/2003/1035). The Group was re-established pursuant to Council resolutions 1558 (2004) for six months and 1587 (2005) for another six months. The latest mandate of the Group is contained in Council resolution 1630 (2005), by which the Council requested the Secretary-General to re-establish the Group for another six months. The Group submitted three reports to the Council through the Security Council Committee established pursuant to Council resolution 751 (1992) (S/2004/604 of 11 August 2004, S/2005/153 of 8 March 2005 and S/2005/625 of 5 October 2005).

7.2 The Group, composed of four experts, is based in Nairobi, and monitors violations of measures imposed by the Security Council in its resolution 733 (1992). The Monitoring Group reports to the Security Council through the Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) concerning Somalia.

7.3 By its resolution 1630 (2005), the Council requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992), to re-establish within 30 days from the date of the adoption of the resolution, and for a period of six months, the Monitoring Group referred to in paragraph 3 of resolution 1558 (2004), with the following mandate:

(a) To continue the tasks outlined in paragraphs 3 (a) to (c) of resolution 1587 (2005);

(b) To continue to investigate, in coordination with relevant international agencies, all activities, including in the financial, maritime and other sectors, which generate revenues used to commit arms embargo violations;

(c) To continue to investigate any means of transport, routes, seaports, airports and other facilities used in connection with arms embargo violations;

(d) To continue refining and updating information on the draft list of those individuals and entities who violate the measures implemented by Member States in accordance with Council resolution 733 (1992), inside and outside Somalia, and their active supporters, for possible future measures by the Council, and to present such information to the Committee as and when the Committee deems appropriate;

(e) To continue making recommendations based on its investigations, on the previous reports of the Panel of Experts (S/2003/223 and S/2003/1035) appointed pursuant to Council resolutions 1425 (2002) and 1474 (2003), and on the previous reports of the Monitoring Group (S/2004/604 and S/2005/153) appointed pursuant to resolutions 1519 (2003), 1558 (2004) and 1587 (2005);

(f) To work closely with the Committee on specific recommendations for additional measures to improve overall compliance with the arms embargo;

(g) To assist in identifying areas where the capacities of States in the region can be strengthened to facilitate the implementation of the arms embargo;

(h) To provide to the Council, through the Committee, a midterm briefing within 90 days from its establishment;

(i) To submit, for the Security Council's consideration, through the Committee, a final report covering all the tasks set out above, no later than 15 days prior to the termination of the Monitoring Group's mandate.

7.4 During its current mandate period, the activities of the Monitoring Group included: (i) travel to areas of concern in Kenya and to the United Arab Emirates, Yemen, France and the United States of America; (ii) meetings with government officials in the region and members of the opposition as well as representatives of the African Union, IGAD, and diplomatic missions; (iii) maintaining contact with knowledgeable key individuals from Somali civil society; (iv) maintaining contact with the Al-Qaida/Taliban Monitoring Team; (v) meetings with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Somalia; (vi) meetings with representatives of regional UNDP offices; and (vii) throughout the period of its mandate informing the Security Council Committee established pursuant to Council resolution 751 (1992) about its activities on a biweekly basis and providing a midterm briefing.

7.5 The Monitoring Group is based in Nairobi and co-located with the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region. The two offices share their administrative and logistical support especially for making travel arrangements, including obtaining visas and security clearance, and other administrative backup, which allows the Monitoring Group to quickly follow-up on investigative leads.

7.6 The current mandate of the Monitoring Group will expire in May 2006. After the consideration of the Group's final report to the Security Council, it is anticipated that its mandate will be renewed or extended further beyond May 2006.

7.7 In 2006, for which the projected requirements are outlined in the present report, it is anticipated that the Monitoring Group will continue to monitor the implementation of the measures in accordance with the Security Council mandate. It

is anticipated that extensive field work will be conducted, and the Security Council Committee established pursuant to Council resolution 751 (1992) will be informed of its activities on a biweekly basis. It is also anticipated to continue to provide oral midterm briefings, and to submit its final report as required by the Council, which will set forth a detailed account of its investigations as well as policy options to address violations of measures.

7.8 In carrying out its mandate, the Group cooperates with other similar groups established by the Security Council, and seeks assistance of agencies, regional and intergovernmental organizations, such as the African Union, the League of Arab States, IGAD, the International Civil Aviation Organization, the International Maritime Organization (IMO), Interpol and the World Customs Organization, and works closely with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Somalia.

7.9 The primary role of the Monitoring Group is to collect information on the implementation by States of the measures imposed by the Security Council, to monitor and make recommendations for consideration by the Council on future action to be taken.

7.10 The objective, expected accomplishments and indicators of achievement are presented below.

Objective: To stop and prevent all delivery of weapons and military equipment to Somalia.

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*	*Outputs*
The Security Council being in a position to take follow-up action regarding alleged violations and to take more informed decisions related to the arms embargo	Availability to the Security Council Committee on Somalia and the Security Council of up-to-date and accurate information regarding the arms embargo implementation (by States)	Recommendations and assessments of progress made by States regarding arms embargo violations
	Performance measures: Reports with up-to-date and accurate information containing findings and recommendations	Refined/updated information on the draft list of arms embargo violators
	Estimate 2005: 2 reports	Recommendations, by working closely with the Security Council Committee, on additional measures to improve overall arms embargo compliance
	Target 2006: 2 reports	Reports to the Security Council, through the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) concerning Somalia

External factors

7.11 The objective would be achieved on the assumption that: (a) States will comply with the resolutions of the Security Council and cooperate with the Monitoring Group; and (b) the Group's investigations are unhindered.

Resource requirements

7.12 The estimated requirements relating to the Monitoring Group for one year from 1 January to 31 December 2006, in anticipation that the mandate of the Group will be extended or renewed beyond the end of the current mandate, amount to $1,626,600 (net) or $1,646,900 (gross). These resources would provide for salaries and common staff cost of 2 General Service staff (1 Other level, and 1 Local level), who would provide administrative support to the Panel members ($104,800); fees of the members of the Group ($619,100), their official travel ($651,500), services of a consultant who would assist with specialized expertise not otherwise available to the Group of Experts, such as in the area of finance (tracing of illicit funds) ($133,000) for 12 work-months and his travel ($17,500), and other operational and logistical support requirements ($100,700).

8. Panel of Experts on Liberia

($1,469,600)

Background, mandate and objective

8.1 The Panel of Experts on Liberia was initially established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1343 (2001) to carry out the functions mandated in paragraph 19 of the resolution. The Panel was subsequently extended/re-established by Council resolutions 1395 (2002) for five weeks, 1408 (2002) for three months, 1458 (2003) for another three months, 1478 (2003) for five months, 1521 (2003) for a period of five months and 1549 (2004) for six months, 1579 (2005) for six months, and 1607 (2005) for another six months. The Panel submitted several reports to the Council (S/2001/1015, S/2002/470, S/2002/1115, S/2003/498, S/2003/779, S/2003/937 and Add.1, S/2004/396 and Corr.1, S/2004/752, S/2005/176, S/2005/360 and S/2005/745).

8.2 The most recent mandate of the Panel is contained in Security Council resolution 1647 (2005), by which the Council decided, inter alia, to re-establish the Panel of Experts for a further period until 21 June 2006 to undertake the following tasks:

(a) To conduct a follow-up assessment mission to Liberia and neighbouring States, in order to investigate and compile a report on the implementation, and any violations, of the measures imposed by resolution 1521 (2003), including any information relevant to the designation by the Committee of the individuals described in paragraph 4 (a) of resolution 1521 (2003) and the individuals and entities described in paragraph 1 of resolution 1532 (2004), and including the various sources of financing, such as from natural resources, for the illicit trade of arms;

(b) To assess the impact and effectiveness of the measures imposed by paragraph 1 of resolution 1532 (2004);

(c) To assess the progress made towards meeting the conditions for lifting the measures imposed by resolution 1521 (2003);

(d) To assess the humanitarian and socio-economic impact of the measures imposed by paragraphs 2, 4, 6 and 10 of resolution 1521 (2003);

(e) To report to the Council through the Committee by 7 June 2006 on all the issues listed in this paragraph, and to provide informal updates to the Committee as appropriate before that date, especially on progress towards meeting the conditions for lifting the measures imposed by paragraphs 6 and 10 of resolution 1521 (2003); and

(f) To cooperate with other relevant groups of experts, in particular that established on Côte d'Ivoire by resolution 1643 (2005), and with the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme.

8.3 By December 2005, the Panel completed approximately 12 months of operation in 2005. While the Panel's activities under resolution 1647 (2005) will cease with the conclusion of its time-bound mandate in June 2006, the Security Council may decide to re-establish or extend the mandate of the Panel further. In anticipation of such an extension of the mandate, resources are requested for the Panel for the full year of 2006.

8.4 In carrying out its mandate, the Panel of Experts cooperates with other similar groups established by the Security Council, in particular the Group of Experts on Côte d'Ivoire. It also cooperates with, and seeks the assistance of, agencies, regional and intergovernmental organizations, such as the African Union, the League of Arab States, ECOWAS, IGAD, ICAO, IMO, Interpol and the World Customs Organization. It also works closely with the Secretary-General's Special Representative for Liberia and UNMIL in the exercise of its mandate.

8.5 The Panel's main role is to collect information on implementation by States of the relevant measures imposed by the Security Council, to gauge progress made towards the Council's goals for the lifting of those measures, to assess the socio-economic and humanitarian impact of those measures, and to undertake analysis and make recommendations for consideration by the Security Council on future action to be taken.

8.6 The objective, expected accomplishments and indicators of achievement are presented below.

Objective: To improve the effectiveness of the relevant sanctions measures and to gauge progress made towards the Council's goals for the lifting of those measures.

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*	*Outputs*
The Security Council being in a position to take follow-up action regarding alleged violations; to take more informed decisions related to the sanctions; and to fine-tune its measures to avoid harmful effects on non-sanctioned groups	Availability to the Liberia Committee and the Security Council of up-to-date and accurate information regarding sanctions implementation (by States), as well as information on progress made in meeting the Council's benchmarks for the lifting of sanctions	Investigations related to the implementation, or violations, of the Council's relevant sanctions measures Assessment of progress made towards the goals described in Council resolution 1521 (2003), concerning the peace process as well as the diamond and timber sectors

Performance measures: Reports with up-to-date and accurate information containing findings and recommendations	Monitoring the implementation and enforcement of the assets freeze imposed by paragraph 1 of resolution 1532 (2004)
Estimate 2005: 2 reports (S/2005/176 and S/2005/360)	Assessment of the socio-economic and humanitarian impact of the measures imposed by resolutions 1521 (2003) and 1532 (2004)
Target 2006: 2 reports	Reports to the Security Council, through the Security Council Committee on Liberia

External factors

8.7 The objective would be achieved on the assumption that States comply with the resolutions of the Security Council and cooperate with the Panel of Experts, and provided that the Panel's investigations are not hindered.

Resource requirements

8.8 In anticipation that the Panel will be required to continue its work beyond the end of its current mandate which expires in June 2006, the resource requirements of the Panel for a period of 12 months are estimated at $1,469,600. These resources would provide for the continuation of services of the five members of the Panel, and 12 work-months of specialized expertise not otherwise available to the Panel of Experts, including their travel ($1,401,400), general temporary assistance for engaging two local assistants, who would assist the humanitarian expert in his assessment of the socio-economic and humanitarian impact of the sanctions by travelling to remote areas and conducting interviews with the local population and making observations on the state of infrastructure related to the humanitarian situation ($28,200); and other operational costs, such as communications, transportation and miscellaneous supplies and services ($40,000).

9. Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo

($1,477,900)

Background, mandate and objective

9.1 By its resolution 1533 (2004), the Security Council decided to establish a Security Council Committee to oversee the implementation of the arms embargo imposed on the Democratic Republic of the Congo by Council resolution 1493 (2003), with particular emphasis on North Kivu, South Kivu and Ituri. In paragraph 10 of the same resolution, the Council requested the Secretary-General to create, within 30 days from the date of adoption of that resolution, and for a period expiring on 28 July 2004, a Group of Experts consisting of no more than four members, having the necessary skills to perform the mandate contained in the same resolution.

9.2 The mandate of the mission as reflected in resolution 1533 (2004) is as follows:

(a) To examine and analyse information gathered by MONUC in the context of its monitoring mandate;

(b) To gather and analyse all relevant information in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, countries of the region and, as necessary, in other countries, in cooperation with the Governments of those countries, flows of arms and related material, as well as networks operating in violation of the measures imposed by paragraph 20 of resolution 1493 (2003);

(c) To consider and recommend, where appropriate, ways of improving the capabilities of States interested, in particular those of the region, to ensure the measures imposed by paragraph 20 of resolution 1493 (2003) are effectively implemented;

(d) To report to the Council in writing before 15 July 2004, through the Committee, on the implementation of the measures imposed by paragraph 20 of resolution 1493 (2003), with recommendations in this regard;

(e) To keep the Committee frequently updated on its activities;

(f) To exchange with MONUC, as appropriate, information that might be of use in the fulfilment of its monitoring mandate as described in paragraphs 3 and 4 of resolution 1533 (2004); and

(g) To provide the Committee in its reports with a list, with supporting evidence, of those found to have violated the measures imposed by paragraph 20 of resolution 1493 (2003), and those found to have supported them in such activities for possible future measures by the Council.

9.3 Having considered the report of the Group of Experts of 15 July 2004 (S/2004/551), the Security Council, in its resolution 1552 (2004), requested the Secretary-General to re-establish the Group for a period expiring on 31 January 2005 to carry out the mandate contained in Council resolution 1533 (2004). The re-established Group (S/2004/677) submitted its final report on 25 January 2005 (S/2005/30). The Group was subsequently re-established by the Council in resolution 1596 (2005), and added one additional member to the Group.

9.4 In the most recent mandate of the Group, contained in resolution 1616 (2005), the Council decided to re-establish the Group for a period expiring on 31 January 2006, to continue fulfilling its mandate as defined in resolutions 1533 (2004) and 1596 (2005). A report of the Group is currently before the Council (S/2006/53) for its consideration. The Council is anticipated to extend the mandate of the Group further after its consideration of that report.

9.5 By the end of 2005, the Group completed approximately 10 months of operation in 2005. While the current mandate of the Group of Experts will expire on 31 January 2006, it is anticipated that, after consideration by the Security Council Committee and Council of further reports by the Group, the Group's mandate will be extended beyond 31 January 2006.

9.6 The Group of experts is mandated by the Security Council, in paragraph 10 of resolution 1533 (2004), to interact with MONUC on a highly substantive level in the areas of sanctions monitoring and enforcement and information exchange. In

addition to this substantive collaboration, MONUC also assists the Group with ground transport, finance, travel arrangements, and armed escort for special field missions. Cost-sharing is achieved in the area of security and office space.

9.7 The main tasks of the Group of Experts are to collect information on implementation by States of the measures imposed by the Security Council, to investigate and analyse information regarding flows of arms and operation of networks in violation of the Council's relevant arms embargo and to make recommendations for consideration by the Security Council on future action to be taken.

9.8 In carrying out its mandate, the Group of Experts works closely with MONUC, which was assigned by the Council in its resolutions 1493 (2003), 1533 (2004) and 1596 (2005) to play a crucial role in the implementation of the arms embargo. The Group also cooperates with and seeks the assistance of agencies, regional and intergovernmental organizations, such as the African Union, the League of Arab States, IGAD, ICAO, IMO, Interpol and the World Customs Organization. It also works closely with the Secretary-General's Special Representative in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

9.9 The objective, expected accomplishments and indicators of achievement are presented below.

Objective: To stop and prevent the supply of arms and any related material or assistance to armed groups operating in North and South Kivu and in Ituri and to groups not party to the Global and All-Inclusive Agreement on the Transition in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, signed in Pretoria on 17 December 2002.

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*	*Outputs*
(a) The Security Council being in a position to take follow-up actions, and to take more informed decisions related to the measures in order to achieve compliance with resolutions 1493 (2003), 1533 (2004), and 1596 (2005)	(a) Availability to the Security Council Committee on the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Council itself of up-to-date and accurate information regarding sanctions violations, and on implementation measures by States *Performance measures*: Reports with up-to-date and accurate information Estimate 2005: 2 reports (S/2005/30 and S/2005/436) Target 2006: 2 reports and updates as required by the Security Council	Investigations related to the implementation, or violations, of the Council's relevant sanctions measures Recommendations on how States might improve implementation of the arms embargo, travel restrictions and assets freeze Reports to the Security Council, through the relevant Security Council Committee

External factors

9.10 The objective would be achieved on the assumption that States comply with the resolutions of the Security Council and cooperate with the Group of Experts, and provided that the Group's investigations are not hindered.

Resource requirements

9.11 In anticipation that its mandate will be extended or renewed beyond 31 January 2006 after consideration by the Security Council of the latest report of the Group (S/2006/53), the estimated requirements relating to the Group of Experts for 10 months in 2006, based on an assumption of similar duration as in 2005, would amount to $1,477,900 net ($1,493,800 gross).

9.12 The resources requested would provide for staffing costs of 1 P-3 Political Affairs Officer ($95,000), official travel of the Political Affairs Officer ($36,700), fees and travel requirements of the 5 members of the Group as well as 2 consultants for an aggregate of 18 work-months of specialized services ($1,306,400), and other operational costs such as local transportation, communications and miscellaneous supplies and services ($39,800).

10. Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide

($888,700)

Background, mandate and objective

10.1 By its resolution 1366 (2001), the Security Council invited the Secretary-General to refer to the Council information and analysis from within the United Nations system on cases of serious violations of international law, including international humanitarian law and human rights law. In response, the Secretary-General proposed the appointment of a Special Adviser on the prevention of genocide to ensure that the Security Council is fully informed in a timely manner of situations of threats of genocide, which most often also represent threats to international peace and security.

10.2 The Secretary-General also launched a five-point action plan to prevent genocide, which includes the following: (1) preventing armed conflict, which usually provides the context for genocide; (2) protection of civilians in armed conflict including a mandate for United Nations peacekeepers to protect civilians; (3) ending impunity through judicial action in both national and international courts; (4) information gathering and early warning through a United Nations Special Adviser on Prevention of Genocide, making recommendations to the Security Council on actions to prevent or halt genocide; and (5) swift and decisive action along a continuum of steps, including military action.

10.3 In his letter of 12 July 2004 (S/2004/567), the Secretary-General informed the President of the Security Council of his decision to appoint Juan Mendez as his Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide. In his reply of 13 July 2004 (S/2004/568), the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General that the Council had taken note of the Secretary-General's decision. The appointment of the Special Adviser was effective 1 August 2004.

10.4 The responsibilities of the Special Adviser are to: (1) collect existing information, in particular from within the United Nations system, on massive and serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law of ethnic and racial origin that, if not prevented or halted, might lead to genocide; (2) act as an early-warning mechanism to the Secretary-General, and, through the Secretary-

General to the Security Council, by bringing to the latter's attention potential situations that could result in genocide, (3) make recommendations to the Security Council, through the Secretary-General, on actions to prevent or halt genocide, (4) liaise with the United Nations system on activities for the prevention of genocide and work to enhance the United Nations capacity to analyse and manage information relating to genocide or related crimes.

10.5 Since his appointment in August 2004, the Special Adviser has established a small office, with two Professional and one General Service staff, and created a system of information exchange to provide early warning of situations of massive violations of human rights and international humanitarian law with an ethnic, racial, religious or national character, that could lead to genocide.

10.6 During 2005 the Special Adviser has become a member of the Executive Committee on Peace and Security and the Inter-Departmental Framework Team, providing guidance on genocide prevention and establishing information gathering conduits. He also participated in a number of interdepartmental task forces relating to peace operations, and provided input to the Secretary-General for his briefings to the Security Council on peacekeeping operations. The Special Adviser assisted the Department of Public Information by providing guidance on hate speech and incitement. In addition, he has collaborated closely with the Department of Political Affairs, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights. The Special Adviser has also built ties with regional organizations such as the African Union and the European Union institutions and maintained contact with civil society organizations and non-governmental groups.

10.7 In accordance with the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/59/569/Add.1, para. 44), the merits of locating the Office of the Special Adviser in Geneva were reviewed. It was concluded that the Special Adviser's location at United Nations Headquarters in New York allowed him to maintain close contact with the legislative bodies and the Security Council, which receives, through the Secretary-General, his early-warnings and recommendations.

10.8 Over the course of the year, it has proved impossible to develop guidelines to be followed for every case that could lead to genocide. The experience of the Office showed that preventive measures vary case by case and that broad guidelines are not feasible. During his first year, the Special Adviser found that both in the short and long term, the prevention of genocide seems predicated on acting comprehensively in four interrelated areas: protection of populations at risk against serious or massive violations of human rights or humanitarian law, establishing accountability for violations of human rights and humanitarian law, humanitarian relief or access to basic economic, social and cultural rights, and steps to address underlying causes of conflict through peace agreements and transitional processes. Therefore, in 2006 the Office will focus instead on developing technical/legal guidelines for national legislation and promoting policies to prevent massive violations of human rights and humanitarian law.

10.9 Having set the groundwork for the establishment of an Advisory Panel to the Special Adviser, the Special Adviser and his Office will continue its efforts in 2006 to integrate important partners such as genocide scholars, conflict prevention

organizations, human rights non-governmental organizations and regional organizations.

10.10 In 2006, the Special Adviser will also continue to liaise with the United Nations system and regional entities and collect information on massive and serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law that may lead to genocide, and will continue to act as an early-warning mechanism to the Secretary-General and the Security Council.

10.11 The objective, accomplishments and indicators of achievement of the Special Adviser are presented in the following table.

Objective: To facilitate international action to prevent massive violations of human rights and international humanitarian law of national, ethnic, racial or religious character that could lead to genocide

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*	*Outputs*
(a) Increased understanding and knowledge of situations that could lead to genocide	(i) Increase in the number of measures that are taken to prevent situations that might lead to genocide *Performance measures*: Estimate 2005: 10 measures taken on genocide prevention Target 2006: 15 measures taken on genocide prevention.	Reports to the Secretary-General; good offices
(b) Improved cooperation with United Nations agencies on actions to be taken in situations that may lead to genocide	(ii) Development of procedures and cooperative frameworks with key partners within and outside the United Nations to detect and monitor situations that may lead to genocide *Performance measures*: Estimate 2005: 5 interactions with relevant partners for information sharing and early warning Target 2006: 10 interactions with relevant partners for information sharing and early warning	Database; studies; background papers; publications; information materials; website; outreach activities
(c) Early detection at the regional level of signs of genocide	(iii) Interaction with regional mechanisms to monitor evidence of massive and serious violations of human rights and international law of ethnic and racial origin	Expert group meeting; workshops; advisory missions; consultations; liaison activities Inter-agency cooperation; guidelines

	Performance measures: Estimate 2005: 5 interactions with relevant partners for information sharing and early warning Target 2006: 10 interactions with relevant partners for information sharing and early warning

External factors

10.12 The efforts of the Special Adviser are expected to achieve the objective provided that there is political will on the part of members of the Security Council and other intergovernmental bodies to engage with the Special Adviser, and to consider and as necessary act upon the Special Adviser's analysis and recommendations; there is a willingness among countries that are host to critical events to allow access to and engage with the Special Adviser; and there is goodwill and active involvement of regional and other organizations.

Resource requirements

10.13 The estimated requirements for the Special Adviser of the Secretary-General on Prevention of Genocide for a one-year period ending 31 December 2006 amounts to $888,700 net ($961,700 gross).

10.14 These requirements would provide for the salaries and common staff costs under general temporary assistance of the Special Adviser, engaged on a when-actually-employed basis for an aggregate of 270 days at the Assistant Secretary-General level, and his staff of 3 (1 P-4 Political Affairs Officer, 1 P-4 Human Rights Officer and 1 General Service (Other level) Research/Administrative Assistant) ($528,000), services of consultants for an aggregate of 3 months to assist the Special Adviser to develop technical/legal guidelines on national legislation, review jurisprudence and conduct regional studies ($92,700), official travel ($186,900) and other operational and logistical requirements, including rental and maintenance of office space, other miscellaneous supplies and services ($81,100).

11. Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate

($7,579,700)

Background, mandate and objective

11.1 In its resolution 1373 (2001), the Security Council, inter alia, established the Counter-Terrorism Committee, consisting of all 15 members of the Security Council. In its resolution 1535 (2004) of 26 March 2004, the Council endorsed the report of the Counter-Terrorism Committee on its revitalization (S/2004/124), and established as a special political mission for an initial period ending 31 December 2007, subject to a comprehensive review by the Council by December 2005, the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED). The primary objective of CTED is to enhance the Committee's ability to monitor the implementation of resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005), among others.

11.2 The Committee has evolved since adoption of resolution 1535 (2004) to assume a more proactive role in the dialogue with Member States, in monitoring implementation of resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005), in identifying the technical needs of Member States, in finding donors to help Member States build capacity, in recognizing best practices that have been developed in the global fight against terrorism, and in promoting closer cooperation and coordination with international, regional and subregional organizations within and outside the United Nations system.

11.3 The Executive Director took office on 29 June 2004 with responsibility for tasks stated in the report of the Committee (S/2004/124). Subsequently, the Executive Directorate prepared general guidelines as well as procedures for CTED visits to Member States. The reports submitted by Member States on steps taken, or planned, to implement relevant resolutions form one basis for the work of the Executive Directorate with Member States. Through CTED analysis of the reports and other available information, the Counter-Terrorism Committee reviews the capacity of Member States to implement relevant Security Council resolutions mandating the work of the Committee. The Committee and CTED look at such areas as national legislation to respond to the 13 international counter-terrorism conventions, laws and operational measures pertaining to finance, customs, immigration, border control, extradition, police and law enforcement, illegal arms trafficking, cargo controls, port and airport security, airline security measures, and many other related activities, including cooperation with international, regional and subregional organizations.

11.4 Since October 2004, the Executive Directorate was engaged, inter alia, in recruiting personnel to positions approved by the General Assembly. The 27 Professional and 7 General Service positions were filled by the beginning of September 2005. Although 35 per cent of applicants for the vacant positions were female, CTED has a staffing complement which is 47 per cent female and which comprises 22 nationalities. More than half of the positions are filled with persons previously employed within the United Nations system under various contractual arrangements. For 2006, CTED proposes an additional 2 General Service positions, 1 to assist the Assessment and Technical Assistance Office clusters and 1 to assist with implementation maintenance of a database that will serve as a document management system and search engine. It will be fully compatible with the United Nations database system and available to the staff of the Committee established under Council resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1540 (2004) as appropriate. As the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions recommended, this action is taken in response to develop synergies and complementarities among the various committee staff as well as with other relevant entities of the United Nations. The Department of Public Information has been working closely with the Executive Directorate to plan for full integration of CTED's systems with those of the Counter-Terrorism Committee, the United Nations Dag Hammarskjöld Library, the Counter-Terrorism Committee website and the general United Nations website with varying degrees of confidentiality and security. CTED plans to implement the system during 2006. One critical step in early 2006 will be to revitalize the Counter-Terrorism Committee website so that the Committee's formal communication strategy can be implemented. The Committee identified Member States as the primary focus of that strategy so that information can rapidly be made available about the work of the Counter-Terrorism Committee in a transparent, effective and comprehensive fashion.

11.5 Other synergies and complementarities include the proposed sharing of security personnel and equipment by the CTED with related Security Council committees in their office accommodation in New York. This includes cooperation with the Department of Safety and Security, which provided an additional United Nations guard force to protect the personnel and premises of the CTED and related Security Council committees working on the basis of counter-terrorism mandates. Furthermore, the CTED will continue to budget for a limited number of persons, on average four, who will travel on teams conducting official Counter-Terrorism Committee mission assessments in 2006 in conjunction with representatives of other United Nations entities and representatives of non-United Nations organizations, such as Interpol, the African Union, and the Organization of American States.

11.6 Since CTED positions have been fully encumbered only as of September 2005, it appears to be premature to review and consider possible streamlining of the structure and level of positions, bearing in mind its temporary nature and its status as a subsidiary body of the Security Council. CTED will be prepared, in the context of its formal Security Council review at the end of 2006 and in response to the comments and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and during the consideration of its 2007 budget, to submit a response that will then be based on more than a year of experience.

11.7 CTED is now fully staffed and is expected to be declared fully operational during a Security Council comprehensive review of CTED planned for late December 2005. Consequently, the Executive Directorate has undertaken the preparation of extensive and complex legal analyses, policy documents and prospective guidelines in the field of counter-terrorism within the framework of relevant resolutions of the Security Council. Furthermore, the Executive Directorate plans to visit, in accordance with quarterly work programmes that will be submitted to the Counter-Terrorism Committee in 2006, up to 22 Member States and produce detailed reports on them. CTED will also analyse an estimated 100 new reports from Member States and prepare an equal number of letters in answer to those reports, including implementation assessments. In carrying out its functions, CTED will cooperate with departments, agencies and entities throughout the United Nations, such as the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the Office of Legal Affairs, the Department of Political Affairs, the Department for Disarmament Affairs, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, the United Nations Development Programme and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, as well as Member State Government officials.

11.8 A critical part of the CTED's work is to cooperate with international organizations, regional groups and subregional organizations that are not part of the United Nations system. The Executive Directorate maintains a comprehensive dialogue and exchange of information with scores of such organizations to enhance the effectiveness of its work and to monitor implementation of resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005), among others. Many of these organizations participate in CTED's missions to Member States, thereby saving the United Nations additional expenditure of its resources to achieve broad-based and comprehensive results. Some of these organizations, such as the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the European Union and others, also act as donors to assist with the technical needs of Member States and help them build capacity to fulfil appropriate Security Council counter-terrorism resolutions.

11.9 CTED became administratively independent of the Executive Office of the Department of Political Affairs during the first half of 2005. However, starting in

September 2004, CTED undertook all aspects of its administrative support, including the recruitment and hiring process, arranging for classification of positions, conducting interviews and evaluations, budgeting, and, finally arranging the travel and shipping of household personal effects for the newly selected staff.

11.10 Technical servicing the Counter-Terrorism Committee as a subsidiary body of the Security Council is provided by the Security Council Affairs Division of the Department of Political Affairs. CTED will continue to provide expert advice and guidance to the Counter-Terrorism Committee. This separation of duties and organization of work is fully endorsed by both CTED and the Department of Political Affairs at their highest levels and working relations among both offices is highly productive and effective.

11.11 The objective, expected accomplishments and indicators of achievement are presented below.

Objective: to provide the Counter-Terrorism Committee with expertise to monitor implementation of resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005), and other relevant Security Council counter-terrorism resolutions.

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*	*Outputs*
(a) Monitoring implementation by Member States of Security Council resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005)	(a) Follow-up to reports of Member States on national measures needed or to be taken to implement Security Council resolutions 1373 (2001), 1624 (2005) and other relevant Council resolutions by identifying the need for technical assistance of some Member States in such areas as new legislation, judicial procedures and regulations, customs law, border controls and measures to better secure commercial aircraft and airports, maritime ports and cargoes, train stations, etc. *Performance measure*: Number of Member States' technical needs assessments completed Estimate 2005: 115 Target 2006: 150 *Performance measure*: Number of donor entities providing assistance Estimate 2005: 75 Target 2006: 105	Provision to the Counter-Terrorism Committee with analyses of approximately 100 Member States' reports in the coming year and providing the Counter-Terrorism Committee with relevant numbers of letters of response, including technical needs assessments where appropriate Approximately 22 CTED visits to Member States to be approved by the Counter-Terrorism Committee for 2006 Follow-up to visits and reports, including additional steps described below Draft report to the Security Council on implementation of resolution 1624 (2005)

(b) Synergy and cooperation with Security Council Committees established by Council resolutions 1526 (2004) (originally 1267 (1999)) and 1540 (2004) as called for in Council resolution 1566 (2004), the Security Council presidential statement (S/2005/34) on the issue, and other relevant Security Council documents, including common databases

(b) Common databases that share on-site visit information, identification of common capacity-building or technical needs assessments (e.g., need to provide assistance to Member States on good practices, national measures, security steps, etc.). CTED trips are planned with expected participation of resolution 1267 (1999) Committee, just as their trips are planned with a role for CTED as appropriate)

Performance measure: Establishment of a common database; number of Counter-Terrorism Committee visits with resolution 1267 (1999) Committee, number of that Committee's trips with CTED, number of Counter-Terrorism Committee reports using 1267 (1999) Committee and 1540 (2004) Committee data, number of coordination meetings among CTED, the 1267 (1999) and 1540 (2004) Committees, and number of meetings of the Chairs of the three committees

Estimate 2005: 0 CTED visits with 1267 (1999) Committee; 1 1267 (1999) Committee trip inviting CTED; 63 CTED reports with 1267 (1999) and 1540 (2004) Committee information; 2 coordination meetings, and 0 meetings of the three Chairs

Target 2006: 6 visits with 1267 (1999) Committee staff; 6 1267 (1999) Committee trips with CTED; 100 CTED reports with 1267 (1999) and 1540 (2004) Committee information; 6 coordination meetings, 4 meetings of the three Chairs

CTED database based on the database platform of the Security Council Committee established by Council resolution 1267 (1999)

Number of CTED visits approved by CTC conducted with the 1267 (1999) Committee experts

Number of trips of the resolution 1267 (1999) Committee in which CTED participates

Number of CTED reports to the CTC that include information provided by the 1267 (1999) and the 1540 (2004) Committees

Minutes of coordination meetings between CTED and the experts of the 1267 (1999) and the 1540 (2004) Committees

Meetings of Member States with Chairs of CTED, the 1267 (1999) Committee and the 1540 (2004) Committee and experts

(c) Cooperation and collaboration with international, regional and subregional organizations involved in the fight against terrorism	(c) Increase in the number of steps taken by regional and subregional organizations to enhance cooperation and coordination, to create new formal groups holding seminars and meetings to share information, methodologies and other steps to fight terrorism and terrorist threats *Performance measure*: Number of special meetings organized, participation of CTED in international organization meetings, number of CTED contacts with them Estimate 2005: 1 special meeting, 43 CTED meetings with international organizations, 616 formal CTED contacts with international organizations Target 2006: 1 special meeting, 75 CTED meetings with international organizations, 2,000 formal CTED contacts with international organizations	Counter-Terrorism Committee special meeting in 2006 with international, regional and subregional organizations using a new format, different from such meetings in 2003, 2004, 2005, that reflects existing links and arrangements with the Counter-Terrorism Committee and CTED CTED meetings with individual international, regional and subregional organizations in the field Formal contacts with international, regional and subregional organizations to promote better implementation of resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005) Forums created to exchange data and information on counter-terrorism between CTED and international, regional and subregional organizations
(d) Cooperation and coordination with other United Nations entities in the fight against terrorism	(d) Attendance in regular meetings of the Secretary-General's Counter-terrorism Task Force, work with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)-Terrorist Prevention Branch (TPB), and other appropriate offices in the Secretariat, including the Executive Office of the Secretary-General, Office of Legal Affairs, Department of Political Affairs, Department of Public Information, and the Department for Disarmament Affairs	Task Force meetings Number of CTED visits conducted with UNODC-TPB staff Number of formal meetings with Secretariat departments and other United Nations entities to coordinate CTED's work Reports and documents from other United Nations organizations that are included in the CTED's database

	Performance measure: Number of Task Force meetings, number of visits with UNODC and other United Nations entities, formal CTED meetings to coordinate within the Secretariat, number of reports from other organizations Estimate 2005: 3 Task Force meetings, 5 visits conducted with UNODC or other United Nations entities, 10 formal Secretariat meetings, 318 documents from other organizations Target 2006: 8 Task Force meetings, 12 visits conducted with UNODC or other United Nations entities, 500 documents from other organizations	
(e) Development of best practices to assist Member States in the fight against terrorism, including financial, customs, airport security, maritime among others	(e) Discussion in CTC of best practices based on CTED reports analysing data and experience gained in the field by the CTED, especially from relevant international, regional and subregional organizations *Performance measure*: Number of best practices identified and number of CTC decisions to adopt them Estimate 2005: 49 best practices identified, 49 adopted by Member States Target 2006: 100 best practices identified, 100 adopted by States	Identification of best practices by CTED Reports analysing data and experience

External factors

11.12 CTED is expected to achieve its objectives provided that Member States implement relevant resolutions of the Security Council and that the collection and management of information by the Counter-Terrorism Committee is not hindered by adverse security situations.

Resource requirements

11.13 The resource requirements for the Executive Directorate for 2006 are estimated at $7,579,700 net ($8,659,900 gross). These resources would provide for the costs of staffing, comprising a total of 36 positions, including 2 new General

Service (Other level) positions ($5,306,100), other temporary staffing requirements ($303,400) for information technology database project manager and the adviser to the Executive Director of CTED; official travel ($741,000) to visit Member States in connection with collection of information, to participate in seminars and conferences on counter-terrorism, and on missions relating to the provision of technical assistance; and other operational costs, such as facilities, communications, and miscellaneous supplies and services ($1,229,200).

12. United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan

(*$13,616,900*)

Background, mandate and objective

12.1 The United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) was established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1401 (2002) for an initial period of 12 months. The Mission mandate, to assist the Government of Afghanistan in implementing the Bonn Agreement, was subsequently extended by the Security Council in resolutions 1471 (2003) and 1536 (2004). Pursuant to its resolution 1589 (2005), the Security Council decided to extend UNAMA's mandate until 24 March 2006. UNAMA's relationship with the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF), headquartered in Kabul, was defined in Council resolutions 1386 (2001) and 1510 (2003).

12.2 UNAMA is headquartered in Kabul, at two main locations: the United Nations Operations Centre in Afghanistan (UNOCA) and Compound B. The Mission structure includes the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Pillar I for Political Affairs and Pillar II for Relief, Recovery and Reconstruction, and an administrative component. The Chief of Staff assists in the executive direction and management support to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General as well as the two pillars. The Mission's mandates are fully integrated in the eight UNAMA regional offices in: Bamiyan, Gardez, Herat, Kandahar, Kunduz, Jalalabad, Mazar-e-Sharif and Kabul central office, along with sub-offices in three regions and two Liaison Offices in Tehran (Islamic Republic of Iran) and Islamabad (Pakistan), respectively, to cover the regional dimension of the peace process. Heads of Offices of these area offices represent the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and have authority over the full range of UNAMA activities in their respective regions. They play an integral part in monitoring political, social and developmental activities, implementing and coordinating programmes of both substantive pillars, including initiatives aimed at conflict prevention or mitigation. The regional offices are in ongoing communication and coordination with UNAMA headquarters through the Field Support and Coordination Unit.

12.3 In its principal task of supporting the new Afghan authorities in rebuilding state institutions and representative government, UNAMA has witnessed major successes: from the 2002 Emergency Loya Jirga to the new Afghan Constitution signed in January 2004, a nationwide voter registration drive leading up to the first democratic presidential elections in October 2004, which were largely peaceful and saw a high voter turnout. The Afghan President was sworn in and a professional cabinet nominated in December 2004. UNAMA provided advice and worked closely with experts in the Joint Electoral Management Body to prepare for the

parliamentary and provincial council elections, which were held on 18 September 2005.

12.4 In security sector reform and supporting an improved political environment, June 2005 saw the end of disarmament and demobilization phases of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme, some 63,380 Afghan military forces troops disarmed. Of these more than 62,044 have been successfully demobilized and more than 60,466 have entered (and in some cases completed) reintegration programmes. In addition, more than 11,004 heavy weapons were cantoned. The legal framework for disarmament and arms licensing was also progressively expanded. UNAMA worked closely with Afghan and international stakeholders on a follow-up scheme for the Disbandment of Illegal Armed Groups. UNAMA also re-launched its Political Rights Verification Campaign as a joint exercise with the Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission and produced a first national report in June 2005. On national reconciliation, the Afghan Government also agreed to look into a catalogue of transitional justice measures.

12.5 With the holding of parliamentary elections and the inauguration of the National Assembly before the end of this year, the United Nations will have completed its formal political obligations for the implementation of the Bonn peace process. However, Afghanistan will require sustained international support over the coming years with a view to achieve security, full disarmament, justice and a competent civilian administration in all provinces. The support of the international community is also essential to the implementation of a robust development strategy that can benefit all Afghans and help the country in combating the illicit narcotics trade, as well as in the implementation of the Afghan Constitution, and in the full enjoyment of human rights for all men and women in Afghanistan.

12.6 The United Nations has initiated discussions with the Afghan Government and its main stakeholders on a new framework for continued cooperation between Afghanistan and the international community following the elections. Once the process of consultations has been concluded and prior to the expiration of UNAMA's mandate, the specific proposals for the future role of the United Nations in Afghanistan will be presented to the Security Council. In the meantime, the present budget proposal is based on the existing mandate of the Mission, which expires on 25 March 2006. The future proposals, if and when endorsed by the Security Council, will be submitted accordingly. A conference is scheduled to take place in London from 31 January to 1 February 2006, which is expected to establish a framework for cooperation between Afghanistan and the international community for the next five years, designed to address the security, governance and development challenges that remain, and to establish a new mechanism for coordinating Afghan and international efforts, led by the United Nations for the international community.

Objective: To promote peace and stability in Afghanistan

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*	*Outputs*
(a) Socio-political environment conducive to sustainable peace and stability	(a) (i) Regional provincial stabilization results in the central government's expanding its authority *Performance measures*: Estimate 2005: 48 regional de-conflicting initiatives Target January-March 2006: 15 regional de-conflicting initiatives	Peacebuilding and good offices to reduce conflict at central provincial level Regular political analysis and guidance provided to parties and groups at national/subnational level on conflict resolution Media outreach in local language daily weekly programmes for the Afghan public
(b) Progress towards reform of the Afghanistan security sector and rule of law	(b) (i) Disbandment of illegal armed groups *Performance measures*: Estimate 2005: 15,000 arms collected/verified Target January to March 2006: 8,000 arms collected/verified	Weekly meeting to provide strategic and political guidance for disbandment of illegal armed groups steering groups, the Ministry of Defence and senior government officials Weekly coordination of and participation in the monitoring of the Disbandment of Illegal Armed Groups, transport and storage of weapons under the auspices of the international observer group
	(b) (ii) Development of accountable security sector institutions and the rule of law *Performance measures*: Estimate 2005: Government implements priority reform and restructuring of government institutions Target January to March 2006: Government, in partnership with the international stakeholders and UNAMA, adopts a comprehensive and integrated strategy for the reform of the security sector and rule of law	Advice on security sector reform provided on a regular basis to the Government, ministries, lead donor nations, consultative committees and local officials covering all provinces Regular advice and support on the judicial reform process provided to stakeholders, in particular the Justice Consultative Group and permanent institutions, Afghan civil society organizations and the international community, including donors and non-governmental organizations Justice sector database on who is doing what and where coordinated and updated on a regular basis for use by the Government and donors

		Ongoing advice to the Government on drafting legislation
		Regular briefings to Governments and organizations
(c) Increased respect for human rights in Afghanistan	(c) (i) Increase in the number of human rights cases successfully investigated by the Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission in cooperation with UNAMA *Performance measures:* Estimate 2005: 980 investigations completed Target January to March 2006: 30 investigations completed	Assist in building capacity of the Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission in promoting and protecting human rights consistent with human rights provisions of the Afghan Constitution, in particular full enjoyment by women of human rights
		Assist and provide advice in investigations into human rights violations and recommended corrective actions, where possible in cooperation with the Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission
	(c) (ii) Publication of joint Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission/UNAMA political human rights verification reports *Performance measures:* 2004: 3 reports published Estimate 2005: 3 reports published Target January to March 2006: 1 report published	Assist and advise the Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission on monitoring of state building reform process focusing on civil administration, police, courts and prisons, special emphasis on women's access to justice
		Develop policies and monitor procedures for implementation by the Government to enable gender mainstreaming within all sectors, programmes and policies
		Provide advice and support to the Government and the Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission in the implementation of its comprehensive plan to address past human rights violations, including national reconciliation and transitional justice
		Provide advice to support government capacity to fulfil its human rights treaty and reporting obligations

(d) Increased rehabilitation, recovery and reconstruction of Afghanistan, with focus on subnational government structures	(d) (i) Increased Afghan leadership and capacity in defining national priorities *Performance measures:* Estimate 2005: Publication by the Afghan Government of the Millennium Declaration Goals progress report Target January to March 2006: Launching by the Government of its Interim Afghan National Development Strategy	Monitor and advise the Government and donors on Consultative Group on rehabilitation, recovery and reconstruction process Assist and advise the Government on information campaign for the Interim Afghan National Development Strategy and Afghanistan Millennium Development Goals Assist and advise the Government on the development of the Interim Afghan National Development Strategy, including regional provincial consultations
	(d) (ii) National programmes extended to provinces; joint programme implementation based on the Afghan National Development Strategy towards the Millennium Development Goals *Performance measures:* Estimate 2005: 3 national programmes implemented and, 9 programmes revisited Target January to March 2006: 2 national programmes implemented	Monitor and give advice to Government, donors and international partners such as the Provincial Reconstruction Teams on the implementation of national programmes and the Interim Afghan National Development Strategy Assist in the improvement of provincial planning processes with functioning Provincial Development Committees Assist and advise on the strengthening of subnational administration Assist subnational administration in the coordination mechanisms among government departments and donors to improve the effectiveness of subnational administration and delivery of development programmes Assist in developing capabilities of national disaster management unit Advisory services on drafting legislation and mechanisms to reform land tenure laws and resolve disputes Information updates and media outreach on United Nations programmes, projects and activities, key themes of development process

External factors

12.7 The Mission is expected to achieve its objectives, provided that there is a commitment by the international community to extend political and financial support and by Afghan stakeholders for continued close partnership with development actors; and that there is also a stable security situation in most Afghan regions, as well as an environment that is conducive to the implementation of the expected Mission mandate. Sufficient levels of engagement and cooperation from neighbouring States would also be required to fulfil the objective of this programme.

Resource requirements

12.8 The estimated requirements relating to UNAMA for the period 1 January to 31 March 2006 would amount to $13,616,900 net ($14,946,100 gross). With the completion of the parliamentary elections, UNAMA will no longer maintain a separate electoral assistance component, though it will continue to advise and assist in the ongoing electoral process in the country. As such, the requirements do not include any resources related to electoral activities.

12.9 The amount requested relates to the costs for 13 military advisers/liaison officers ($206,400); 8 civilian police advisers ($102,400); salaries and common staff costs under general temporary assistance ($8,425,000) for a proposed staffing complement of 1,116 staff (233 international staff, 112 national officers, and 771 local staff), which reflects an overall reduction of 12 positions; services of 29 United Nations Volunteers ($284,700); official travel ($89,400); operational costs ($4,448,300); and information programmes ($60,700).

13. United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq

($73,376,200)

Background, mandate and objective

13.1 In its resolution 1483 (2003), the Security Council requested the Secretary-General to appoint a Special Representative for Iraq, whose responsibilities would involve reporting regularly to the Council on his activities carried out pursuant to the resolution. Subsequently, in its resolution 1500 (2003), the Council established the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq for an initial period of 12 months to support the Secretary-General in the fulfilment of his mandate under resolution 1483 (2003) in accordance with the structure and responsibilities set out in his report of 17 July 2003 (S/2003/715).

13.2 Under the terms of resolution 1483 (2003), the Mission is mandated by the Security Council, inter alia, to carry out the following activities:

(a) To coordinate activities of the United Nations in post-conflict processes in Iraq, to coordinate among United Nations and international agencies engaged in humanitarian assistance and reconstruction activities in Iraq and to assist the people of Iraq by:

(i) Coordinating humanitarian and reconstruction assistance of United Nations agencies and between those agencies and non-governmental organizations;

(ii) Promoting the safe, orderly and voluntary return of refugees and internally displaced persons to their homes;

(iii) Facilitating the reconstruction of key infrastructure, in cooperation with other international organizations;

(iv) Promoting economic reconstruction and the conditions for sustainable development, including through coordination with national and regional organizations, as appropriate, civil society, donors and the international financial institutions;

(v) Encouraging international efforts to contribute to basic civilian administration functions;

(vi) Promoting the protection of human rights;

(vii) Encouraging international efforts to rebuild the capacity of the Iraqi civilian police force;

(viii) Encouraging international efforts to promote legal and judicial reform;

(b) To report regularly to the Council on its activities carried out pursuant to resolution 1483 (2003).

13.3 In its resolution 1546 (2004), the Security Council affirmed that the United Nations should play a leading role in assisting the Iraqi people and Government in the formation of institutions for representative government. In addition, the Council decided that in implementing, as circumstances permitted, their mandate to assist the Iraqi people and Government, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and UNAMI, as requested by the Government of Iraq, should:

(a) Play a leading role:

(i) To assist in the convening, during July 2004, of a national conference to select a consultative council;

(ii) To advise and support the Independent Electoral Commission of Iraq, as well as the Interim Government of Iraq and the Transitional National Assembly, on the process for holding elections;

(iii) To promote national dialogue and consensus-building on the drafting of a national constitution by the people of Iraq;

(b) And also:

(i) To advise the Government of Iraq on the development of effective civil and social services;

(ii) To contribute to the coordination and delivery of reconstruction, development and humanitarian assistance;

(iii) To promote the protection of human rights, national reconciliation and judicial and legal reform in order to strengthen the rule of law in Iraq;

(iv) To advise and assist the Government of Iraq on initial planning for the eventual conduct of a comprehensive census.

13.4 In his letter to the President of the Security Council dated 21 September 2004 (S/2004/764), the Secretary-General indicated that in order for the Mission to be

able to expand its staffing and its activities in Iraq, it would be necessary, in addition to the protection provided by the multinational force, to establish an integrated United Nations security structure to carry out access control and patrols within mission facilities, to provide personal security details for personnel both within United Nations premises and on the move, to conduct training and to coordinate security arrangements between UNAMI and other United Nations organizations, as well as with the multinational force under unified command as authorized by the Council in its resolutions 1511 (2003) and 1546 (2004). The integrated security structure of UNAMI would consist of four elements, namely, international security staff, protection coordination officers, personal security details and guard units and would be in addition to the protection provided by the multinational force. The deployment of those four elements would be subject to ongoing assessments of the overall security situation in Iraq and the related deployment of substantive staff. Deployment would also depend on the completion of the necessary logistical arrangements, including secure office and living accommodations.

13.5 Furthermore, the Secretary-General advised the Security Council that, with regard to the fourth element of the integrated security structure, namely, the guard units, there would eventually be a need for three formed units, each consisting of up to 160 armed civilian police, paramilitary or military personnel to be provided as contingents from Member States. The guard units would form part of UNAMI and would have the specific responsibility of controlling access to and conducting patrols within UNAMI premises and proposing security arrangements for UNAMI.

13.6 The Security Council welcomed the proposed arrangements set out in the letter of the Secretary-General and urged Member States to respond positively with contributions (S/2004/765).

13.7 The mandate of UNAMI, under Security Council resolution 1619 (2005), has not changed and expires on 10 August 2006. The Security Council would review the mandate of UNAMI in August 2006 or sooner, if requested by the Government of Iraq.

Political, electoral and constitutional activities

13.8 In implementing the UNAMI mandate, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and his political team focused their efforts on promoting a better understanding between the political players who had chosen to participate in the political process as well as those who had remained outside. In response to many appeals for United Nations assistance in supporting the political and electoral processes, from both Iraqi political leaders and Member States, the Special Representative met with Iraqi religious, tribal and political figures not only in Iraq, but also in Dubai, Amman, Beirut, Damascus and London. The discussions provided access to the perspectives of a variety of political groups in Iraq with regard to participation in the political process. The Special Representative encouraged all concerned to ensure that the Transitional Government and National Assembly provided mechanisms to ensure that those who had not participated in the elections were adequately represented in the constitution-making process that would follow.

13.9 The 30 January 2005 elections were an important milestone in the long and difficult process of political transition. The United Nations played an important role, pursuant to its mandate as set out in Security Council resolution 1546 (2004), in

advising and supporting the Independent Electoral Commission of Iraq on the process of holding elections. Under the overall responsibility of the Special Representative, the United Nations electoral assistance team worked effectively with the members of the Independent Electoral Commission to ensure that all the necessary preparations were put into place within a very tight time frame. The non-participation of a significant segment of the electorate affected the political process. As a result, UNAMI's political facilitation role took on even greater importance and the mission remains committed to fulfilling its role in assisting the Iraqi people throughout the process. UNAMI focused its efforts on promoting dialogue and reconciliation among the political players, especially with regard to facilitating an inclusive constitutional process. These efforts have had a positive impact among Iraqi political leaders, groups and parties.

13.10 The year 2005 has seen, and continues to see, the most decisive steps in Iraq's political transition process: from the January elections, to the forming of the Transitional National Assembly, from the forming of a new Transitional Government to the drafting of a new Iraqi Constitution, from the holding of a referendum and the December elections for the formation of the first regular democratic Government in Iraq for decades. If successful, Iraq will have gone through monumental political changes that will lay the ground for a peaceful and prosperous future. UNAMI has been and still is deeply involved in supporting this transitional process, particularly during the second half of 2005, which is expected to be the most intense period of political facilitation and technical assistance.

13.11 In 2006, the United Nations role in this regard will likely continue. First, as outlined in the new Constitution, a parliamentary committee will be established after the December elections to review the Constitution and propose further amendments, which would address remaining concerns with the current text. Such amendments would still have to be approved by a referendum. In the hopes of building national consensus and reconciliation through this process, the United Nations will continue to engage in political facilitation and provide technical assistance. Furthermore, once a new Government is elected in December, viable new institutions must be created to allow democratic principles to take root and put the political process in motion. Concurrently, security will be gradually handed over to Iraqi forces, thereby possibly changing the Iraqi Government's relationship with the Multinational Force Iraq. Being in the midst of the intense political transition process, many of the changes that this process will bring next year are still difficult to fully anticipate. They will, however, impact the work of UNAMI.

13.12 Given that the elections are scheduled for December 2005 and the UNAMI mandate has been extended under Security Council resolution 1619 (2005), certain assumptions on the United Nations role in 2006 had to be made. The 2006 budget is intended to prevent any interruption in the important work UNAMI is doing in Iraq and to build on the trust and achievements gained during 2005. It is important that its political, constitutional and electoral activities continue and create a seamless changeover from 2005 to 2006; from a time of transition to a time of normalization.

13.13 During the next budget period, the security environment will remain an overriding consideration in the mission. To accommodate a gradual increase in the number of United Nations staff in Iraq and greater activity levels, there should be a corresponding investment in the security mechanism dedicated to ensuring robust protective measures are in place. The substantive budget submission therefore

foresees some staff growth, primarily in the security area and largely as a result of extending the Mission's regional presence to Kirkuk.

Political activities

13.14 The past year has indicated that meeting the timetable for Iraq's political transition to democratic government established in Security Council resolution 1546 (2004), while important, is not sufficient to bring about an improvement in the security and political situation. Accordingly, in 2006, political facilitation will remain as a critical function. The UNAMI Political Affairs Team will engage closely with the whole range of groups along the political spectrum. In addition, the Political Affairs Team will promote political outreach and dialogue in order to:

(a) Resolve differences among political elements already participating in the political process; and

(b) Bring in elements that have stayed away from the political process and whose inclusion could further the isolation and elimination of extremist elements.

13.15 Following the adoption of the Constitution and the December 2005 elections, UNAMI will also assist in the development of constitutional, electoral and other coordinating mechanisms that work for the benefit of the Iraqi people. All these measures will be aimed at ensuring that capacity-building, institutional development and political inclusiveness contribute to a tangible decrease in violence. When self-perceived marginalized communities feel that the political track is working, they may dampen the insurgency and contribute to the deepening political transition, which would provide benefits to all communities.

Post-constitutional support

13.16 Throughout 2005 United Nations support to the constitution-making process has been fourfold:

(a) Political facilitation: promoting dialogue to foster inclusiveness, public participation and transparency and promoting consensus on key constitutional issues;

(b) Public information support to maximize transparency;

(c) Technical assistance to the Iraqi constitution-drafting body; and

(d) Coordination of international assistance.

13.17 With the conclusion of the referendum on the Constitution, the constitutional process has entered the implementation phase. In 2006, the process is expected to focus on establishing the institutions and processes laid out in the constitution, as well as on developing the necessary legislative framework to ensure effective implementation of the constitution. In addition, efforts are expected to focus on educating and engaging Iraqi society in the implementation process, with a view to building the foundations of a constitutional democracy.

13.18 In the light of the above, the UNAMI Office on Constitutional Support in 2006 will build upon the institutional knowledge, networks and relationships of trust that it has developed over the past year to support the proposed constitutional review process early in the new year. This will be achieved through political

facilitation and technical assistance. The Office of Constitutional Support also intends to deliver the following outputs:

(a) Technical assistance to the Permanent National Assembly in support of the development and implementation of legislation foreseen or required by the Constitution. This will cover routine matters, e.g., enabling legislation for constitutional institutions, and the very likely need for follow-up to constitutional questions left by the drafters for the Permanent Assembly to resolve subsequent to the elections planned for December 2005;

(b) Support to regional and governorate offices as they implement the constitutionally prescribed mandate of decentralization, including the important task of developing regional constitutions;

(c) Design of new constitutional instruments, for example, new regional and governorate structures, as well as independent institutions envisaged by the Constitution, e.g., Human Rights Commission, Fiscal Commission, Inter-Governmental Institutions, Constitutional Court, Council of States;

(d) Establishment of a post-constitution reconciliation and nation-building dimension to the new Constitution by facilitating programmes in these areas;

(e) A media and civic education campaign, as well as deepening democracy initiatives, to increase the sense of ownership by the people of their Constitution;

(f) Integrating the implications of the new constitution with the United Nation programmes on rule of law and good governance;

(g) Point of contact for United Nations agencies working on constitutional issues within Iraq;

(h) Coordination of international assistance in the post-constitution-making period.

Post-election support

13.19 The 30 January 2005 elections were an important milestone in the political transition process of Iraq. In this regard, as mandated by Security Council resolution 1546 (2004), the United Nations played a leading role in providing required advice and assistance to the Independent Electoral Commission of Iraq in organizing, administrating and overseeing the timely conduct of the 30 January 2005 and subsequent electoral events.

13.20 During 2006, and following the completion of the referendum and elections, the United Nations will remain committed, as mandated by resolution 1546 (2004), to advise and support the Independent Electoral Commission of Iraq on the process of holding elections. In this regard, the UNAMI electoral component will work, as circumstances permit, towards the provision of the following input:

(a) Strengthen the structures and capacities of the Independent Electoral Commission of Iraq at the headquarters, regional and local levels to allow it to exercise its prerogative to oversee, administer and organize all popular consultations prescribed in the Constitution. United Nations support will focus on enhancing the personnel, institutional, administrative and logistical capacities of the Electoral Commission of Iraq;

(b) Advise and support the Independent Electoral Commission of Iraq in organizing electoral events prescribed in the Constitution, including referendums on the establishment of regions, referendums on regional constitutions, as well as regional, governorate and local elections. As provided throughout 2005, UNAMI electoral support will include:

(i) Update of the voter register;

(ii) Establishment of the regulatory framework — in line with the new permanent electoral law and Constitution;

(iii) Design and implementation of effective public information campaigns;

(iv) Assistance with the registration of political entities, coalitions and candidates, as well as observers and political agents;

(v) Assistance with the polling, counting and seat allocation; and

(vi) Provision of operational and logistical support. In this regard, UNAMI electoral components will continue its efforts towards establishing an electoral presence in Basra and Erbil permitting direct and efficient assistance to the governorate structure of the Independent Electoral Commission of Iraq in these regions;

(c) Advise and assist the established National Assembly and the Independent Electoral Commission of Iraq on the formulation of a more permanent electoral law in line with the new Constitution. Accordingly, the legal team of the UNAMI electoral component will work closely with National Assembly members and the National Assembly legal committee in achieving the adoption of a sound electoral law with broad popular support.

(d) Coordinate international financial and technical assistance to the Independent Electoral Commission of Iraq. In this regard, the UNAMI electoral component will continue to engage international donors for financial assistance to the Independent Electoral Commission of Iraq to be channelled through the electoral cluster of the International Reconstruction Fund Facility of Iraq. In addition, the United Nations will continue its coordination and lead of the international electoral assistance team.

(e) Assist and provide advice on the resolution of Kirkuk's status, to the extent that this might involve an electoral event.

Humanitarian, reconstruction and development activities

13.21 Over the past two years, the United Nations country team has expanded both in terms of its activities and its programming, working within the priorities identified jointly with the Iraqi leadership as reflected in the Joint United Nations-Iraq Assistance Strategy. In response to the growing demand for a United Nations presence and support, the Secretary-General appointed a Deputy Special Representative responsible for humanitarian affairs, reconstruction and development. To support his activities, a Deputy Reconstruction and Humanitarian Coordinator was deployed to Baghdad to enhance donor coordination, coordinate United Nations country team programmes and humanitarian assistance, and liaise with government officials on matters related to reconstruction and development. These activities will continue in 2006 with growing intensity and scope in order to

respond quickly to humanitarian emergencies as they occur as well as meet the needs of the people of Iraq as they move into recovery and longer-term development.

13.22 The Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Amman and the Deputy Reconstruction and Humanitarian Coordinator and his team in Baghdad will ensure that the United Nations country team continues to support the Iraqi officials in the re-establishment of critical social services, including access to clean water, health care, education, and electricity, and through infrastructure rehabilitation, capacity-building, procurement of essential supplies and materials, and support to policy development. At the same time, providing rapid response and coordination during emergencies will remain key activities as well, followed by recovery initiatives, circumstances permitting. As Chair of the Emergency Working Group, the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General retains the mandate to coordinate United Nations country team responses with other actors as well as advocate for observance of civil-military relations, international humanitarian standards of access, protection of civilians, and delivery of services. As part of this, the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General/Humanitarian Coordinator has tasked the Deputy Reconstruction and Humanitarian Coordinator with the creation of an emergency coordination cell within the Office of the Prime Minister.

13.23 UNAMI plays a lead role in channelling information flows — critical for the recovery rebuilding process — to all stakeholders. To accomplish this, a number of mechanisms have been created, including an innovative cluster approach covering seven thematic priority areas, through which the United Nations country team is able to provide a coordinated and integrated strategic response. Members of the individual clusters, including relevant United Nations agencies, Iraqi officials and donors, meet on an ongoing basis to exchange ideas, develop strategies and discuss ways of implementing effective programmes. The cluster activities are provided by the Humanitarian and Programme Support Office, in Amman, which is comprised of the Humanitarian Affairs Unit, the Programme Support Team, and the Information Management Unit.

13.24 During the course of 2006, participation by Iraqi counterparts in the planning and development of humanitarian, reconstruction and development programmes will also be crucial. Their role has been further enhanced by the recently established Baghdad Coordination Group, which, supported by a newly created number of Sector Working Groups led by line ministries, gives the Iraqi Ministry of Planning and Development a leading voice in the process. This underscores the United Nations commitment to improve Iraq's capacity to meet both its immediate and longer-term needs.

13.25 Furthermore, United Nations personnel now work directly within government structures to support specific ministerial initiatives, as illustrated by the secondment of an international Programme Officer from UNAMI to the Ministry of Planning and Development Coordination. For there to be sustainable and irreversible change, the institutions within the Iraqi Government responsible for emergency response, recovery and development require substantive capacity-building and support. It is hoped that the secondment of additional qualified personnel, combined with the creation of an emergency coordination cell within the relevant government structure, will address these needs substantially. Similarly,

there will be an increased need to have a constant presence for coordination and support to the United Nations country team within Iraq, through strengthened teams in Baghdad, Basra and Erbil. Teams already exist in these locations, but currently with minimal staff. These teams will be expanded to support the UNAMI mandate for coordination between stakeholders, as well as to complement the anticipated expansion of the political affairs team.

Human rights

13.26 The UNAMI Human Rights Office will continue to work with Iraqi authorities and civil society to address the legacy of the past as well as present challenges with a spirit of fostering national reconciliation. Its activities are based on the Human Rights Programme developed in 2004 jointly with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, other United Nations agencies, the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Human Rights, as well as with the Ministries of Displacement and Migration, Women's Affairs, Civil Society and Interior.

13.27 As requested by the Minister of Human Rights, the Human Rights Office will be assisting in establishing a National Centre for Missing and Disappeared Persons. It will also pursue its work on the establishment of the Centre for the Rehabilitation of Victims of Torture. The Office has also engaged with the Minister of Justice to implement projects addressing the reform of the Ministry, as well as the legal, judiciary and penitentiary systems. Furthermore, in partnership with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and the United Nations Office for Project Services, the UNAMI Human Rights Office is raising human rights awareness among Iraqi civil society by organizing a series of conferences, seminars, training sessions, research projects and publications. There will also be ongoing training programmes for local organizations to improve their capacity to monitor the human rights situation in their respective communities.

Public information

13.28 The UNAMI Public Information Office will continue its concerted efforts to publicize and raise awareness of the Mission's political, constitutional, humanitarian and reconstruction work in Iraq through targeted outreach to Iraqis, media, donors and other stakeholders, providing briefings, press releases and interviews in addition to promoting conferences, training workshops for Iraqis and seminars organized by various components of the Mission in 2005. The office has launched the UNAMI website in English and Arabic, and is planning the launch of the Kurdish website from Erbil. In addition, the Public Information Office works in close coordination with the information management team of the Humanitarian Programme Support Office within UNAMI, which has developed a United Nations project database and there are plans to link this to a similar one in the Iraqi Ministry of Planning and Coordination to improve the coordination and implementation of reconstruction and development projects.

Regional offices and United Nations Liaison Detachments

13.29 Over the past year, UNAMI has strengthened its regional presence in order to carry out its mandate in the areas noted above. As such, in February 2005, UNAMI deployed two United Nations Liaison Detachments to Basra and Erbil, with the Multinational Force Iraq providing interim residential and office accommodation

and full "life support" facilities. The completion of the United Nations compounds in Erbil and Basra is expected by the end of 2005. This will allow the deployment of United Nations guard units in each location, together with substantive and support staff, elevating the status of the United Nations Liaison Detachments to regional sub-offices.

13.30 The regional capacity of UNAMI will likely be expanded in 2006, assuming an adequately permissive strategic and security situation. Expansion is expected in Kirkuk, where UNAMI plans to open one further sub-office with a similar level of protection and staffing as the existing United Nations Liaison Detachments in Erbil and Basra, and starting with the deployment of a small United Nations Liaison Detachment team, and building towards a full regional office. As with UNAMI headquarters in Baghdad, these new facilities will be used jointly by UNAMI and the various agencies and programmes comprising the United Nations country team.

13.31 The objective, expected accomplishments and indicators of achievement of the Mission are presented below.

Objective: To achieve political stability, security and prosperity in Iraq

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement	Outputs
(a) Progress towards national dialogue and consensus-building in Iraq	(a) (i) Constitutional amendments are ratified and there is a noticeable increase in public support for the political process, particularly among alienated communities *Performance measures* Percentage of ballots cast in favour of the constitution/ constitutional amendments in three governorates largely inhabited by alienated communities Estimate 2005: Less than 50% Target 2006: More than 50%	• Technical assistance to the newly elected Government of Iraq for the effective implementation of the Constitution (e.g., follow-up to constitutional questions that were left for 2006, development of effective legislation, creation of constitutional institutions) • Support to regional and governorate offices to develop regional constitutions • Support for the design of new constitutional instruments (e.g., regional governorate structures, establishment of independent institutions envisaged by the constitution)
	(a) (ii) Government and independent institutions are established in accordance with provisions of the Constitution *Performance measures* Number of institutions in place Estimate 2005: 0	• Support for reconciliation and nation-building by facilitating ongoing dialogue and political inclusion during the post-constitution-making period • Support for media and civic education campaign and other initiatives to increase sense of ownership of constitution by the Iraqi people

Target 2006: Further development of at least 3 key institutions (Constitutional Review Committee, Human Rights Commission, Federal Courts)

- Coordination of international assistance in post-constitution-making period

(a) (iii) Appropriate legislation is passed and enacted in accordance with the Constitution

Performance measures

Number of pieces of legislations passed

Estimate 2005: 0

Target 2006: More than 20

(a) (iv) A noticeable increase in registered Iraqi political parties and a higher electoral turnout among alienated communities

Performance measures

Turnout for voting in referendums

Estimate 2005: 9.8 million, of which 1.4 million in 3 governorates where alienated communities largely reside

Target 2006: Greater overall turnout, and turnout for 3 governorates largely inhabited by alienated communities, than in 2005

(a) (v) A noticeable increase in civil society and special interest groups participating in the political process

Performance measures

Number of civil society and special interest groups

Estimate 2005: 55

Target 2006: More than 55

(b) Genuine and credible electoral events and establishment of a permanent electoral framework	(b) (i) Timely conduct of electoral events to be established under the new Constitution *Performance measures*: Number of electoral events conducted in a timely manner Estimate 2005: 3 electoral events under the new Constitution Target 2006: 3 possible electoral events, circumstances permitting (a referendum on amendments to the Constitution, a referendum on the formation of regions by 2 or more governorates and elections at the governorate level)	•	Technical assistance and support to the Independent Electoral Commission of Iraq in consolidating its capacities, as well as in planning and organizing electoral events in accordance with established international practices
		•	Coordination of international support to the Independent Electoral Commission of Iraq
		•	Advice to the National Assembly and the Independent Electoral Commission of Iraq on the establishment of a legal and regulatory framework
	(b) (ii) An electoral administration trained on international practices *Performance measures*: Number of training sessions for the electoral administration sponsored by the United Nations Estimate 2005: 20 Target 2006: More than 20		
	(b) (iii) Adoption of an electoral law that meets international standards *Performance measures*: All further amendments to the electoral law meets international standards Estimate 2005: No Target 2006: Yes		
(c) Progress towards promoting the national reconciliation and judicial and legal reform in order to strengthen the rule of law in Iraq	(c) (i) Ratification of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	•	Advice to the newly elected Iraqi Government on human rights issues, including effective institutional arrangements to guarantee the full respect for human rights and the reform of Iraqi laws to ensure that they are consistent with international standards

Performance measures: The Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment is ratified

Estimate 2005: No

Target 2006: Yes

(c) (iii) Establishment of a National Centre for Missing and Disappeared Persons in Iraq

Performance measures: The National Centre for Missing and Disappeared Persons in Iraq is established

Estimate 2005: No

Target 2006: Yes

(c) (iii) Completion of the draft laws on the "Establishment of the National Centre for Missing and Disappeared Persons in Iraq" and on the "Protection of Mass Graves"

Performance measures: The draft laws on the "Establishment of the National Centre for Missing and Disappeared Persons in Iraq" and on the "Protection of Mass Graves" are completed

Estimate 2005: No

Target 2006: Yes

(c) (iv) Establishment of the Centre for the Rehabilitation of Victims of Torture

Performance measures: The Centre for the Rehabilitation of Victims of Torture is established

Estimate 2005: No

Target 2006: Yes

- Promotion of gender equality and women's full and equal participation in decision-making structures at all levels
- Monthly coordination meetings in Baghdad, Basra, Erbil, Amman and Kuwait with government representatives, national and international non-governmental organizations present in Iraq to coordinate a comprehensive human rights and protection strategy
- Advice to national and local non-governmental organizations on building local capacity for human rights monitoring
- Ongoing provision of CD-ROMs with relevant human rights publications available in Arabic to relevant Ministries, as well as to other government representatives and to civil society
- Regular reports on the human rights situation in the country
- Maintenance of a database tracking human rights violations
- Joint training programmes with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and other United Nations partners for Iraqi government officials and representatives of civil society
- Facilitation of and participation in meetings organized jointly with UNDP, the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, with international and national experts and government representatives to identify and discuss options for the establishment of institutions for transitional justice

	(c) (v) Increased operational and managerial capacity of the Ministry of Human Rights and Ministry of Justice *Performance measures* Number of training sessions for staff at the Ministry of Human Rights and Ministry of Justice Estimate 2005: 7 (Ministry of Human Rights) and 1 (Ministry of Justice) Target 2006: More than 7 (Ministry of Human Rights) and more than 1 (Ministry of Justice)	• Nationwide multimedia public information programmes in support of human rights, including weekly radio programme, monthly advertisements in local newspapers, monthly articles in national newspapers, posters, flyers, billboards and newsletters
	(d) (vi) Civil society and non-governmental organizations with increased operational capacity in promoting and protecting human rights *Performance measures* Number of training sessions for civil society and non-governmental organizations Estimate 2005: 7 Target 2006: More than 7	
(d) Increased relief, recovery and reconstruction in Iraq	(d) (i) Relief, recovery and reconstruction organizations have increased access to all governorates *Performance measures* Number of governorates with access to relief, recovery and reconstruction organizations Estimate 2005: Majority of governorates Target 2006: All governorates	• Strengthening the capacity of Iraqi ministries to monitor and coordinate the delivery of humanitarian assistance to vulnerable populations in Iraq • Actively designing and participating in needs assessment missions with members of the United Nations country team, donors and Iraqi stakeholders • Ongoing assessment and analysis of economic and social conditions, and the dissemination of reports to partners, donors and Iraqi authorities for appropriate planning, funding and assistance delivery

(d) (iii) Increase in donor contributions for relief, recovery and reconstruction activities *Performance measures*: Contributions pledged by donor countries Estimate 2005: $691 million (2004/2005) Target 2006: Additional contributions pledged comparable to those of 2004/2005	• Mobilization of new funds according to outcome of assessments undertaken • Ensuring that implementation of programmes, projects and activities are in line with Iraqi needs and donor priorities	
(d) (iv) Establishment of new coordination mechanisms in Baghdad, Erbil and Basra *Performance measures*: Number of locations where coordination mechanisms are established Estimate 2005: 0 Target 2006: 3 (Baghdad, Erbil and Basra)	• Regular monitoring, review and evaluation of the impact of humanitarian activities, modifying reconstruction and rehabilitation programmes accordingly, and advocate for better and increased humanitarian access to vulnerable populations • Reports on violations of international humanitarian law, and promotion of the observance of humanitarian principles, including the protection of civilians in conflict and the safeguarding of humanitarian space • Assistance in the establishment of a national disaster management and emergency coordination centre in the Office of the Prime Minister • Improving the capacity of Iraqi authorities to coordinate and manage donor aid Strengthening regional coordination and monitoring mechanisms in regional area offices, beginning in Basra and Erbil, and expanding as and when new sub-offices are established	

External factors

13.32 The objective is expected to be achieved provided that circumstances are conducive for the United Nations to carry out its role as mandated by the Security Council, the security situation in Iraq will not negatively affect its political transition process and there is continuing political will for United Nations involvement by both the Government of Iraq and Member States. The detailed tasks that the Mission will have to accomplish in 2006 will also depend on the extent of progress with regard to the constitution-making process and the subsequent referendum.

Resource requirements

13.33 The estimated requirements of UNAMI for the one-year period from 1 January to 31 December 2006 amount to $173,376,200 net ($180,860,800 gross).

13.34 The resources would provide for 8 military liaison officers to be based in Baghdad, Basra, Erbil and Kirkuk ($825,100); 4 guard units comprising a total of 294 personnel (149 in Baghdad, 55 in Basra, 45 in Erbil and 45 in Kirkuk) to provide asset-ring security to the mission installations ($28,859,300); international and local staffing costs of 938 positions, including a net increase of 62 positions (406 international and 532 local) ($74,129,300); travel ($2,403,800); facilities and infrastructure ($20,825,100); air transportation ($26,580,200) and other operational costs such as communication, information technology, medical supplies and services and other requirements ($19,755,400).

13.35 The proposed international staffing includes a net increase of 62 positions. Of the overall increase, 38 positions pertain to the new office in Kirkuk, and the remaining 24 relate to a combination of increases (mostly in Baghdad), reductions and redeployments (mostly to Kuwait) in other UNAMI offices.

13.36 Provision in the amount of $1,083,400 is also made for specialized services of experts and consultants that UNAMI would require in the areas of human rights, constitutional support, political affairs, and for security awareness and induction training of new staff to be deployed to Iraq.

13.37 The requirements for official travel estimated at $2,403,800 would provide for travel within the mission area as well as to Headquarters and other destinations.

13.38 Requirements for facilities and infrastructure are estimated at $20,825,100, and would provide for alterations and improvements to premises, construction projects, security services, acquisition of various facilities and infrastructure equipment, acquisition of security, safety and firefighting equipment, as well as acquisition of generators, office furniture and equipment, rental of premises, utilities, maintenance services, supplies and materials.

13.39 Requirements for air transportation are estimated at $26,580,200 and would provide for rental and operation of two fixed-wing type L-100 Transall aircraft, four type C-130 Hercules rotary-wing aircraft, as well as other associated costs such as installation and certification of anti-missile self-defence systems, petrol, oil and lubricants and liability insurance.

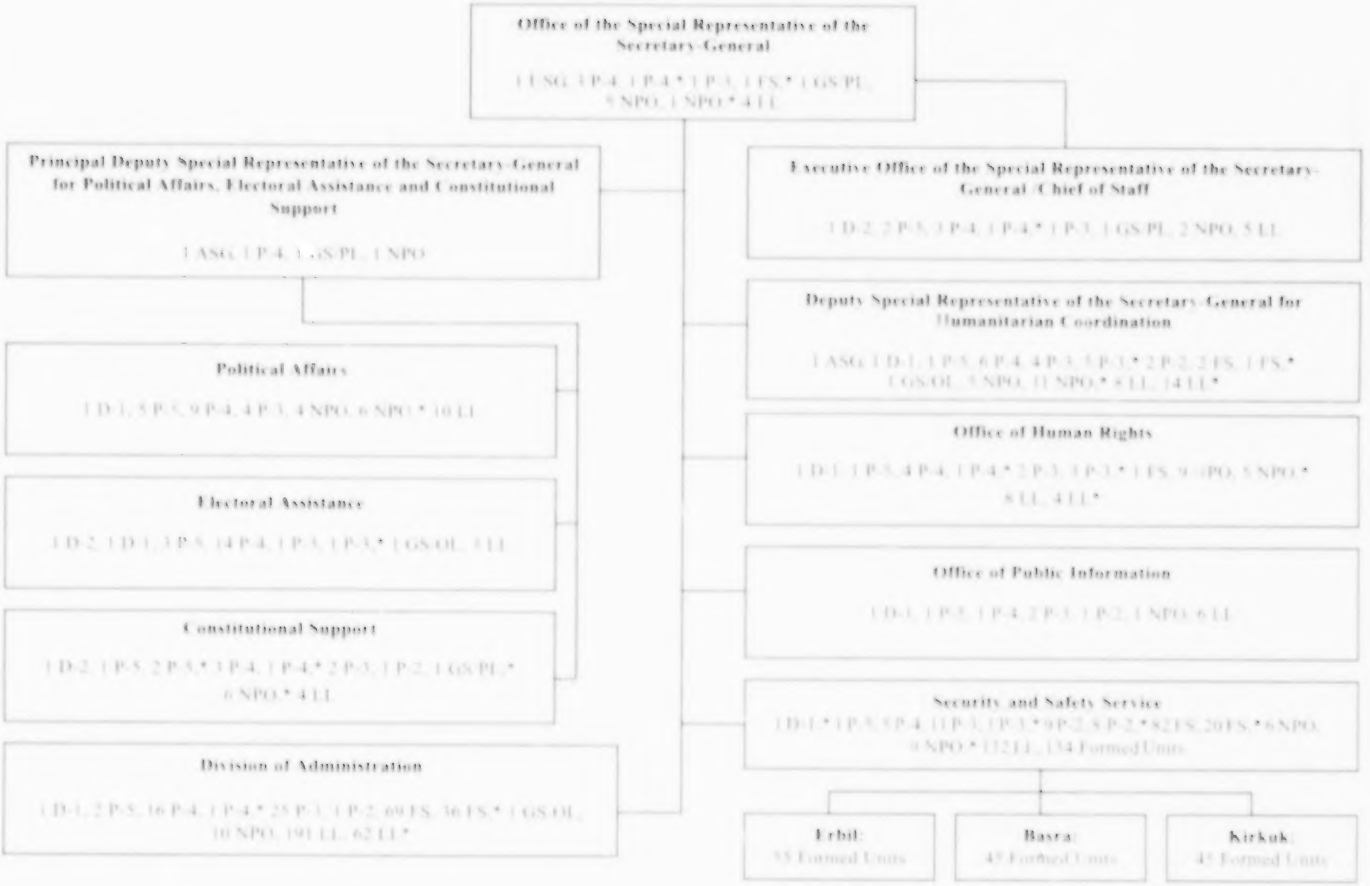
13.40 Requirements for communications and information technology are estimated at $9,372,300, and would provide for acquisition of communications and information technology equipment, commercial communications, information

technologies and communications maintenance and spare parts and other supplies and services.

13.41 Ground transportation requirements are estimated at $2,104,200 and would allow for acquisition and freight of 10 additional and 12 replacement light vehicles, petrol, oil and lubricants, spare parts and supplies, repairs and maintenance, vehicle workshop equipment and third-party liability insurance.

13.42 Requirements for medical needs and other supplies, services and equipment are estimated at $4,213,900. These amounts would provide for medical consumables, supplies and drugs, and acquisition and freight for equipment all for the start-up of clinics in Erbil and Basra and dental clinic in Baghdad. This provision would also comprise medical services, including medical evacuation and hospitalization.

13.43 Requirements under the public information programme are estimated at $2,079,600, and would provide for acquisition of public information equipment, including radio production and broadcasting equipment and other public information and supplies. It is projected that UNAMI media programmes will focus on the enhancement of efforts towards national reconciliation, development and maintenance of a multilingual website, design and implementation of journalists' training programmes and seminars, production of radio and television programmes, brochures, posters and newsletters in Arabic, Kurdish and English.


Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General
1 USG, 3 P-4, 1 P-4*, 1 P-3, 1 FS,* 1 GS/PL, 5 NPO, 1 NPO,* 4 LL
Principal Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Electoral Assistance and Constitutional Support
1 ASG, 1 P-4, 1 GS/PL, 1 NPO
Political Affairs
1 D-1, 5 P-5, 9 P-4, 4 P-3, 4 NPO, 6 NPO,* 10 LL
Electoral Assistance
1 D-2, 1 D-1, 3 P-5, 14 P-4, 1 P-3, 1 P-3,* 1 GS/OL, 4 LL
Constitutional Support
1 D-2, 1 P-5, 2 P-5,* 3 P-4, 1 P-4,* 2 P-3, 1 P-2, 1 GS/PL,* 6 NPO,* 4 LL
Division of Administration
1 D-1, 2 P-5, 16 P-4, 1 P-4,* 25 P-3, 1 P-2, 69 FS, 36 FS,* 1 GS/OL, 10 NPO, 191 LL, 62 LL*
Executive Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General (Chief of Staff
1 D-2, 2 P-5, 3 P-4, 1 P-4,* 1 P-3, 1 GS/PL, 2 NPO, 5 LL
Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Humanitarian Coordination
1 ASG, 1 D-1, 1 P-5, 6 P-4, 4 P-3, 5 P-3,* 2 P-2, 2 FS, 1 FS,* 1 GS/OL, 5 NPO, 11 NPO,* 8 LL, 14 LL*
Office of Human Rights
1 D-1, 1 P-5, 4 P-4, 1 P-4,* 2 P-3, 3 P-3,* 1 FS, 9 NPO, 5 NPO,* 8 LL, 4 LL*
Office of Public Information
1 D-1, 1 P-5, 1 P-4, 2 P-3, 1 P-2, 1 NPO, 6 LL
Security and Safety Service
1 D-1,* 1 P-5, 5 P-4, 11 P-3, 1 P-3,* 9 P-2, 8 P-2,* 82 FS, 20 FS,* 6 NPO, 9 NPO,* 132 LL, 134 Formed Units
Erbil:
55 Formed Units
Basra:
45 Formed Units
Kirkuk:
45 Formed Units

* New or redeployed positions

14. United Nations Tajikistan Office of Peacebuilding

($2,170,600)

Background, mandate and objective

14.1 At the request of the Government, the United Nations Tajikistan Office of Peacebuilding (UNTOP) was established in June 2000 with the support expressed by the Security Council in its presidential statement of 21 March 2000 (S/PRST/2000/9). The mission was created in response to the Secretary-General's proposal to establish an office for post-conflict peacebuilding in Tajikistan and following the withdrawal of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan.

14.2 In view of the important and positive role played by UNTOP, its operation has been extended several times, most recently in May 2005 for a period of one year until 1 June 2006 (see S/2005/323 and S/2005/324). In view of the upcoming presidential elections scheduled for November 2006 and the importance of the role of the Office in furthering peace consolidation in the country, it is anticipated that the operation of the Office will continue beyond 1 June 2006.

14.3 The process of post-conflict peacebuilding has made significant strides towards strengthening stability and restoring national accord in Tajikistan. At the same time, an array of problems related to the civil war, such as issues of amnesty and high unemployment among ex-combatants, the spread of small arms among the civilian population, drug trafficking, and the resurgence of extremist organizations, render the political equilibrium of the country fragile. UNTOP continues to make a significant contribution to addressing the challenges of the country's post-conflict transition through the implementation of the mission's term of reference, which inter alia provides for the consolidation of peace and national reconciliation, promotion of the rule of law, and strengthening of democratic institutions and support for national capacity-building in the area of human rights. An important priority for UNTOP is to provide political support for mobilization of international resources and assistance for national reconstruction and development. In 2006, UNTOP will focus on strengthening the political conditions necessary for the peaceful and transparent conduct of presidential elections.

14.4 The fundamental political objectives of post-conflict peacebuilding are to help ensure the consolidation of peace and to prevent a relapse into conflict. In this regard, the United Nations peacebuilding efforts need to be comprehensive, well harmonized, and fully integrated. Working in close cooperation with the United Nations country team, the Office provides the political framework and leadership for post-conflict peacebuilding activities of the United Nations system in Tajikistan, including the Bretton Woods institutions. The political liaison of the Representative of the Secretary-General with the Government, political parties, and other key political actors in the country is beneficial for the entire United Nations country team and other international organizations. The Office mobilizes international support for the implementation of targeted programmes and projects, including key priorities, such as increasing the capacity of local government bodies to manage civic affairs, boosting political dialogue, and providing assistance to conflict-prone districts of the country. UNTOP continues to promote an open political environment in the country, which contributes to the further restoration of national consensus.

14.5 In 2006, UNTOP seeks to build confidence among key political players and develop a culture of political tolerance and dialogue nationwide. Under these objectives the Office carries out the National Dialogue meetings, in which participants across the country engage in critical discussion of issues key to the viability of the peace process. Recommendations from these discussions are published and conveyed to the Government and local authorities for possible follow-up action. The Office also makes timely interventions with the country's leadership on potential conflict issues and conducts targeted training in conflict prevention and resolution for local government officials and civil society. In preparation for the 2005 parliamentary elections, nearly 12,000 precinct electoral commission members were trained and in place at polling stations throughout the country, and to address tension in areas of the country that underwent armed conflict, 45 local trainers were prepared to conduct seminars in conflict prevention and resolution.

14.6 The forthcoming presidential elections scheduled for November 2006 mark a critical period in the political life of the country. Challenges seen during the 2005 parliamentary elections, such as curbing the media in the pre-electoral period, limiting electoral involvement of selected international non-governmental organizations and opposition candidates, as well as violations of electoral procedures on Election Day are all potential destabilizing factors for the presidential elections. More balanced efforts by the international community towards building democratic institutions are still needed. The holding of presidential elections in a peaceful and transparent manner would be a significant benchmark for the work of the Office. As an additional part of its overall exit strategy, UNTOP will also work with the national Government and civil society partners to ensure the sustainability and continued support for its projects in the field of peacebuilding.

14.7 In an effort to strengthen the rule of law, UNTOP works with law enforcement agencies to implement projects such as training of police officers and Ministry of Interior personnel and publication of educational materials on human rights issues and policing. UNTOP achieved measured success in 2005 in this sphere with initial steps towards establishing a preparatory school for the Ministry of Interior and facilitating the training of over 1,000 Ministry of Interior personnel in observing and protecting human rights. In the field of human rights UNTOP develops mechanisms for Tajikistan to report under the United Nations Human Rights Conventions to which it has acceded; works to improve the effectiveness and quality of treaty reports; trains representatives of the Government, parliament, non-governmental organizations, judiciary, academia, and civil service in human rights and reporting procedures; and conducts information and educational campaigns on human rights issues. Indicators of success of the Office's involvement in the human rights and democratization area in 2005 include the establishment and functioning of three new information centres in regions of the country that underwent conflict. This is in line with the overall exit strategy of UNTOP to wind down its political activities and ensure a smooth handing over of activities and projects to a stand-alone office, which the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights envisages establishing following the planned closure of UNTOP in 2007.

14.8 The objective, accomplishments and indicators of achievement are presented in the following table.

Objective: To consolidate peace in Tajikistan

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*	*Outputs*
(a) Increased ability of the Government and political parties to maintain stability in the country and prevent conflict	(a) Increased dialogue and strengthened role of political parties and civil society in the decision-making process, as evidenced by the number of policies introduced to broaden citizens' participation in government, particularly among women *Performance measures*: Number of policies introduced Estimate 2005: 2 Target 2006: 3	• 7 National Dialogue sessions • Electoral (*presidential elections*) assistance and training activities • National Dialogue recommendations published and distributed to presidential apparatus and government • Trainings for representatives of local media and press secretaries of central government agencies on improved government reporting to the public • 7 in-depth training of trainers workshops on conflict resolution • 42 seminars on conflict prevention and resolution • Financial contributions to and expert advice on establishment and functioning of the National Press Centre • Revitalization of the National Social Council through effective functioning of the body at the local level
(b) Strengthened respect for rule of law in society	(b) Increased capacity of law enforcement structures to adopt international standards of policing and human rights *Performance measures*: Number of national mechanisms in place for public discussion of law enforcement reform and human rights Estimate 2005: 1 Target 2006: 2	• Training of mid-level police officers in human rights and gender issues for law enforcement • National advisory group (consisting of representatives of UNTOP and relevant sections of the Government of Tajikistan) on law enforcement reform established • Training for instructors of the Police Academy of the Ministry of Interior, including study tour • Training of police officers on guidelines for the use of force and gender-responsive policing

	Performance measures: Number of measures taken at the national level to improve transparency of the Ministry of Interior Estimate 2005: 1 Target 2006: 2	• Publication of monthly newspaper and educational materials on human rights issues and policing • Two conferences on issues of law enforcement reform for state officials and civil society in Tajikistan • Establishment of Ministry of Interior preparatory school • Establishment of State Border Protection Committee preparatory school • Assistance to the Ministry of Interior in establishing a peacekeeping group for future participation in the civilian police component of United Nations peacekeeping missions
(c) Increased national capacities in treaty reporting, implementation of recommendations of treaty bodies, and human rights education	(c) (i) Submission of the remaining treaty reports under Tajikistan's human rights treaty commitments and adoption of action plans on the recommendations of the treaty bodies *Performance measures*: Number of reports Estimate 2005: 3 reports Target 2006: 2 reports and 2 action plans adopted	• Training for members of the Government Commission and non-governmental organizations in the treaty reporting requirements of the Convention on Migrant Workers and the new core reports • Two seminars on implementation of Human Rights Committee and the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination recommendations to Tajikistan
	(c) (ii) Increased awareness among educators on human rights and gender issues *Performance measures*: Increased number of participants from education system in human rights and gender training activities (baseline number of participants: 100) Estimate 2005: 20% increase Target 2006: 30% increase	• Training and support of working group of non-governmental organizations and Government to draft a textbook and manual on human rights education • Discuss and adopt recommendations to the Government of Tajikistan to establish a functional national mechanism to work on human rights issues (individual complaints, national reports and recommendations of treaty bodies and human rights education)

(c)	(iii) Improve national mechanisms for human rights education	• Publication of newspaper on human rights education once every 2 months
	Performance measures: Increased number of human rights centres with access to human rights training resources, free legal aid, and human rights literature	• Five seminars for 100 educators and 40 non-governmental organizations on human rights issues
	Estimate 2005: 9 centres	
	Target 2006: 12 centres	

External factors

14.9 The objective would be achieved provided that there is ongoing observance by all parties of the General Agreement on the Establishment of Peace and National Accord.

Resource requirements

14.10 In anticipation of the extension or renewal of its mandate beyond 1 June 2006, the estimated requirements relating to the United Nations Tajikistan Office of Peacebuilding for the period 1 January to 31 December 2006 would amount to $2,170,600. This would provide for salaries and common staff costs of 11 international positions (10 existing and 1 new P-2 positions) and 21 local level positions ($1,747,900), and operational requirements for general temporary assistance ($17,100), official travel ($37,100), facilities and infrastructure ($86,000), ground transportation ($53,500), maintenance of communications and information technology equipment ($167,400), other supplies and services ($29,200), and for public information programmes ($32,400).

14.11 The proposed new P-2 level position would assume the function of an existing P-3 level position of a Political Affairs Officer which would in turn be redeployed to the human rights area to support and ensure sustainability in human rights activities. Despite the fact that UNTOP is preparing to wind down its political activities, the UNTOP human rights component needs strengthening. UNTOP's activities and workloads in the area of human rights have been constantly increasing and the proposed redeployment of the P-3 position would ensure smooth implementation of current human rights activities and their transition to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. It is envisaged that that Office will establish a stand-alone office when UNTOP ends its operation.

15. Office of the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General for Lebanon

($1,698,600)

Background, mandate and objective

15.1 The Office of the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General for southern Lebanon was created in 2000 following a proposal submitted by the

Secretary-General in his report on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) (S/2000/718) in order to help coordinate the United Nations political and diplomatic role as well as activities in support of reintegration, reconstruction and development in southern Lebanon.

15.2 The Office of the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General for southern Lebanon was created as a political mission focusing on the implementation of Security Council resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978) on Lebanon. The Office is responsible for high-level diplomatic and political liaison with the Government of Lebanon, the Government of Israel through the Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process, and the diplomatic community in Beirut.

15.3 In a letter to the President of the Security Council dated 29 March 2005 (S/2005/216), the Secretary-General informed the Council that he had decided to appoint Geir O. Pedersen to succeed Steffan de Mistura, and that he would be coordinating closely with the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process. Given the continuing need for the presence of the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General for southern Lebanon in Beirut, no time frame was specified in his letter. In a letter dated 31 March 2005 (S/2005/217), the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General that members of the Council had taken note of his decision.

15.4 In a letter to the President of the Security Council dated 14 November 2005 (S/2005/725), the Secretary-General informed the Council that in view of the increased scope of United Nations activities in Lebanon and following an internal review of mandates and relationships among United Nations entities in Lebanon, he had decided to expand Mr. Pedersen's mandate to include coordination of United Nations political activities for the whole of Lebanon. Accordingly, the title of the position will be changed to Personal Representative of the Secretary-General for Lebanon. In a letter dated 17 November 2005 (S/2005/726), the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General that the members of the Council had taken note of his decision.

15.5 The wider set of responsibilities that the Office of the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General for Southern Lebanon now maintains requires even closer collaboration and complementarities with all political, peacekeeping and socio-economic United Nations entities in the country and the region. While the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process maintains an overall regional responsibility for the Middle East Peace Process, the Office of the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General for Southern Lebanon coordinates United Nations political activities specifically in Lebanon and focuses on political and security-related developments in the country. In doing so, it contributes to the United Nations Special Coordinator overall analyses of the region and reports to it on all issues relating to the peace process.

15.6 The functions performed by the Personal Representative also complement those of the UNIFIL peacekeeping mandate. The UNIFIL Force Commander is responsible for all military issues and the day-to-day operational activities of UNIFIL under Security Council resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978). The Force Commander reports to the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and keeps the Personal Representative and the Special Coordinator informed and updated on issues under his responsibility. The Personal Representative is responsible for the political issues associated with the further implementation of those resolutions and for the day-to-day political liaison with the Government of Lebanon. The Personal

Representative is also responsible for the wider political issues associated with these resolutions and mobilizes the necessary political and diplomatic momentum in support of UNIFIL operational issues. During times of increased tension and conflict across the Blue Line, the United Nations Special Coordinator, the Office of the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General for Southern Lebanon and UNIFIL have coordinated their political action closely and launched joint initiatives aimed at maintaining calm, complementing one another's work.

15.7 The responsibility of the Office of the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General for Southern Lebanon for the broader political issues in Lebanon has also led to close contact and information-sharing between it and the Office of the Special Envoy for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1559 (2004). The Office of the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General for Southern Lebanon has also continued to work closely with the entire United Nations country team and the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) on promoting the continued socio-economic development of southern Lebanon. Given the proliferation of United Nations political missions, the Office of the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General for Southern Lebanon has also established new information-sharing and coordination mechanisms with these and other United Nations entities. The United Nations Information Centre has also assisted the Office of the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General for Southern Lebanon in the implementation of its media and public information strategy. The coordination described above has helped to avoid duplication of work, maximize complementarities and ensure greater coherence in United Nations political strategy.

15.8 The situation in southern Lebanon after the withdrawal of the Israeli Defense Forces in May 2000 was characterized by a high degree of potential instability and the risk of continued conflict between Israel and Lebanon. For this reason, it was decided that there should be a United Nations political presence in Beirut to lend support to international efforts to maintain peace and security in southern Lebanon. Accordingly, the Office of the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General for Southern Lebanon was established in August 2000 with the aim of helping to defuse tensions along the line of withdrawal (the Blue Line). In close cooperation with the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), the Office of the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General for Southern Lebanon undertakes various forms of pro-active diplomatic action aimed at reducing the risk of escalation. The Office of the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General for Southern Lebanon has also continued its close collaboration with the United Nations Resident Coordinator and the relevant United Nations agencies in advocating for the further socio-economic development of southern Lebanon as a means of enhancing stability in the area. There has been no notable change in the situation along the Blue Line, where a fragile stability has continued to prevail, marked by periods of heightened tension, conflict and recurring violations from both sides. A United Nations political and diplomatic presence will continue to be necessary in the absence of the full implementation of all the relevant resolutions pertaining to Lebanon and until such time that the parties are in a position to manage their disputes in a bilateral and non-escalatory manner.

15.9 With regard to its continued mandate for peace and security in southern Lebanon, the Office of the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General for Southern Lebanon has in the past 12 months undertaken 70 specific acts of preventive diplomacy that were part of international diplomatic efforts to cause hostilities and maintain stability along the Blue Line. It has continued to provide

constant analyses of the political and security situation throughout Lebanon, timely reporting during serious incidents and advance notice regarding potential points of tension around which conflict may have occurred. It has also maintained its role of mobilizing political attention and support for the continued socio-economic assistance to Lebanon.

15.10 The objective, expected accomplishments and indicators of achievement are presented in the following table.

Objective: To achieve overall political stability in Lebanon and the maintenance of international peace and security in southern Lebanon.

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement	Outputs
(a) Effective monitoring, analysis, early warning, and reporting on tension and on possible destabilization	(a) Analyses of political, security and other related developments in Lebanon and also along the Blue Line, and identify in advance threats to peace and stability *Performance measures*: Whether analyses of political, security and other related developments were available and possible threats identified Estimate 2005: Yes Target 2006: Yes	• Analytical reporting and early warning on the political and security-related developments (34 reports) • Briefing of diplomatic community, government delegations on the political/security situation (55 briefings)
(b) Prevention of violations of the Blue Line	(b) Absence of air, sea or ground incursions or firing incidents across the Blue Line *Performance measures*: Whether air, sea or ground incursions or firing incidents take place Estimate 2005: Yes Target 2006: No	• Good offices role for the parties, substantive meetings with Lebanese authorities regarding the situation in the south (39) • Public statements identifying violations of the Blue Line and calling for restraint (19) • Policy coordination meetings with UNIFIL regarding the situation along the Blue Line (25)

External factors

15.11 The Office of the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General is expected to accomplish its objective provided that regional developments, the domestic political situation and overall security situation will not adversely affect stability in Lebanon and along the Blue Line.

Resource requirements

15.12 The resource requirements for the Office of the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General for Southern Lebanon for the period 1 January to

31 December 2006 are estimated at $1,698,600. These would provide for 14 positions ($1,202,700), including 2 new positions to strengthen the Office of the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General for Southern Lebanon in line with its expanded mandate (1 Political Affairs Officer position at the P-4 level and 1 Local level position for an administrative assistant), and 6 new positions as recommended by the Department of Safety and Security (5 new security officers positions at the Field Service level for the establishment of a Personal Protection Unit for the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General, and 1 Local level position for an additional driver), official travel of the Personal Representative and his staff ($80,000), general operating expenses ($157,900), acquisition of furniture and equipment ($243,300), and other operational costs ($14,700).

15.13 The increased responsibilities of the Office of the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General for Southern Lebanon in late 2004 and 2005 and the expansion of the mandate of the Office has resulted in a substantially wider and deeper set of responsibilities for the staff of the Office. The proposal for one additional Political Affairs Officer at the P-4 level is to ensure that all tasks assigned to the Office are satisfactorily fulfilled.

16. United Nations support to the Cameroon-Nigeria Mixed Commission

($7,339,000)

Background, mandate and objective

16.1 The United Nations has been providing support to the Cameroon-Nigeria Mixed Commission and facilitating the implementation of the 10 October 2002 decision of the International Court of Justice on the Cameroon-Nigeria boundary dispute. The Mixed Commission was established, following a series of meetings between the Secretary-General and the Presidents of Cameroon and Nigeria, in order to pursue peaceful ways for the settlement of the Cameroon-Nigeria boundary dispute. The Mixed Commission, composed of representatives from Cameroon and Nigeria, and chaired by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for West Africa, is responsible for considering the implications of the Court's decision, including the need to protect the rights of the affected populations in both countries. It is also entrusted with the demarcation of the land boundary between the two countries, and making recommendations on additional confidence-building measures, such as the development of projects to promote joint economic ventures and cross-border cooperation, troop withdrawal from relevant areas along the land boundary, eventual demilitarization of the Bakassi peninsula, and reactivation of the Lake Chad Basin Commission, a five-nation structure of which Cameroon and Nigeria are leading members. The United Nations began providing substantive and technical support to the Mixed Commission in December 2002.

16.2 In his letter of 1 August 2005 to the President of the Security Council (S/2005/528) the Secretary-General brought to the attention of the Council the progress made by the Mixed Commission in implementing the ruling of the International Court of Justice, and indicated his intention to seek resources from the regular budget for 2006 for the United Nations support to the Mixed Commission to help to advance the peaceful implementation of the ruling of the International Court

of Justice. In his letter of 12 August 2005 (S/2005/529) the President of the Council informed the Secretary-General that the members of the Council had taken note of the information of the Secretary-General.

16. The Mixed Commission has established two subcommissions, which report to the Commission, one responsible for demarcation of the land boundary between the two countries and the other on affected populations with a mandate to assess the situation of these populations and to consider effective ways to ensure protection of their rights. The Mixed Commission has established the following working groups:

(a) A working group on the withdrawal of civil administration and military and police forces and the transfer of authority in the Lake Chad area, which completed its work in January 2004;

(b) A working group on withdrawal and transfer of authority in the land boundary;

(c) A working group on withdrawal and transfer of authority in the Bakassi peninsula; and

(d) A working group on the maritime boundary.

16.4. The Commission has so far held 13 meetings and visited all three main border areas. The first half of 2003 was largely devoted to building up the staff and organizing the work and modus operandi of the Commission. Following several months of preparatory work and a number of field trips along the border areas aimed at assessing the situation of local populations, in December 2003 and in July 2004, Nigeria and Cameroon carried out peaceful and coordinated withdrawals and transfers of authority, respectively, in the Lake Chad area and along the Land Boundary. In order to consolidate the withdrawals and transfers of authorities in these two areas, civilian observers have been deployed in each area for a 12-month period from the date of the withdrawal. Since December 2003, the Commission's civilian observer personnel have carried out nine follow-up missions to the Lake Chad area and the Land Boundary. In general, they have noted that peaceful and good relations prevailed among the population and the new authorities.

16.5. The third and final phase of withdrawal and transfer of authority, originally scheduled to take place by mid-September 2004 in the Bakassi peninsula, was delayed for technical reasons. On 11 May 2005, the Secretary-General met, for the fourth time, with the Presidents of Cameroon and Nigeria to review the work of the Commission. Both Presidents renewed their commitment to pursue the peaceful implementation of the ruling of the International Court of Justice and to work together to move the process forward until its completion. Therefore, the period from 1 January to 31 December 2006 will be devoted to three core tasks:

(a) Completing and consolidating the transfers of authority carried out in 2004 and 2005 through monitoring, assessment, and support activities focused on the situation of the affected populations placed under new administration along the final boundary;

(b) Finding definitive solutions to the outstanding maritime boundary issues; and

(c) Carrying the process of demarcation forward towards its conclusion.

16.6 In March 2005 a pilot field assessment was undertaken to assess the progress made on the demarcation exercise. Its objective was to verify the boundary line as depicted on preliminary maps produced by the United Nations and to determine pillar sites aiming at establishing the modus operandi of the assessment of the 1,680 kilometre land boundary. The field assessment of the boundary will be followed by emplacement of pillars, final survey, and final mapping to be financed through voluntary contributions.

16.7 During 2005, the Commission maintained contact with the governmental authorities of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, France and the United States of America and with officials at the African Development Bank, World Bank, and United Nations to keep them abreast of progress made in the demarcation exercise and to discuss border area development and environmental projects. United Nations agencies, multilateral financial and development organizations remain open to consider the possibility of financing confidence-building projects.

16.8 The objective, expected accomplishments and indicators of achievement are presented below.

Objective: To achieve an orderly and peaceful implementation of the 10 October 2002 decision of the International Court of Justice regarding the land and maritime boundary between Cameroon and Nigeria

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement	Outputs
(a) Consolidation of progress made in 2005 on demarcation of the land boundary and on resolution of all outstanding maritime boundary issues	(i) Cameroon and Nigeria participate in the meetings of the Subcommission on Demarcation *Performance measures*: Number of meetings attended Estimate 2005: 2 Target 2006: 4	Participation in, and provision of advice and support to, 4 meetings of the Mixed Commission, 4 meetings of the Subcommission on Demarcation and 1 meeting of the Working Group on the Maritime Boundary Oversight of the demarcation activities and related tasks Facilitation of discussions between the parties on maritime boundary-related issues and on economic cooperation, including possible joint ventures
	(ii) Cameroon and Nigeria support the demarcation activities in the field, including participation in the field work of the Joint Technical Team *Performance measures*: Number of field visits by each country Estimate 2005: 2 Target 2006: 4	
	(iii) Cameroon and Nigeria participate in the meetings of the Working Group on the Maritime Boundary	

		Performance measures Number of meetings attended Estimate 2005: 1 Target 2006: 1	
	(a)	(iv) The situation along the border remains peaceful *Performance measures*: Number of incidents reported by the civilian observers along the border as not peaceful Estimate 2005: 0 Target 2006: 0	
(b) Completion and consolidation of the withdrawals and transfers of authority in all areas concerned	(b)	(i) The transfer of the authority in the concerned areas *Performance measures*: Number of areas where the transfer takes place Estimate Until 2005: 2 Target 2006: 3	Advice and support to the civilian observer team in the Lake Chad area, the Land Boundary and the Bakassi peninsula Regular field assessments by the civilian observer team of the conditions of affected populations
	(b)	(ii) Cameroon and Nigeria support in a sustained manner the work of the civilian observer team in the border areas *Performance measures*: Number of civilian observers' visits to the border areas, which are supported by both countries Estimate 2005: 3 Target 2006: 3	
(c) Continued respect for the rights of the affected populations and community development in the border areas	(c)	(i) Cameroon and Nigeria participate in a sustained manner to address issues related to meeting the needs of the affected populations *Performance measures*: Number of civilian observers' reports adopted by the Mixed Commission	Quarterly reports by the civilian observer team to the Mixed Commission on the conditions of the affected populations Visits to border communities to consider possible confidence-building initiatives across the border to address the well-being of affected populations

Estimate 2005: 3

Target 2006: 3

(c) (ii) Relevant international instruments, to which both Cameroon and Nigeria have acceded, are applied to ensure respect for the rights of the affected populations in the border areas

Performance measures: Number of incidents of human rights violations reported by civilian observers in the affected areas

Estimate 2005: 0

Target 2006: 0

External factors

16.9 The objective is expected to be achieved provided that Cameroon and Nigeria continue to adhere to the letter and spirit of the Court's decision and the work plan adopted by the Mixed Commission, that the political, social and economic environments in the two countries remain conducive to the implementation of the Court's judgment, and that donor funding for the demarcation exercise is received.

Resource requirements

16.10 The requirements for United Nations support to the Mixed Commission for a 12-month period from 1 January to 31 December 2006 amount to $7,339,000 net ($7,743,700 gross).

16.11 These requirements would provide for: (a) the continuation of two military advisers ($116,000); (b) civilian staffing costs in general temporary assistance, consisting of the salaries and common staff costs of 20 staff (14 international and 6 local staff) ($1,947,500); (c) official travel ($401,800); (d) costs of 22 civilian observers ($1,603,700); (e) air support requirements ($2,412,400); and (f) other related operational requirements ($857,600).

16.12 The changes in the proposed staffing includes the reclassification of the P-2 position (Associate Finance Officer) to P-3 level (Finance and Budget Officer) to support increased responsibilities for this function arising from the establishment of an independent bank account at the duty station, Dakar and installation of the United Nations financial operation system (SUN System).

17. United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office in the Central African Republic

($6,467,400)

Background, mandate and objective

17.1 The United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office in the Central African Republic was established in February 2000, following the withdrawal of the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic (MINURCA). On the basis of a letter dated 3 December 1999 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/1235) and the President's reply of 10 December 1999 (S/1999/1236), it was established as a post-MINURCA political presence in the Central African Republic.

17.2 The purpose of the Office is to support government efforts to consolidate peace and national reconciliation through dialogue, the promotion of human rights, the strengthening of democratic institutions and to facilitate the mobilization of international resources for national reconstruction and economic recovery, poverty alleviation and good governance as well as helping mobilize international political support and resources for security-related reforms.

17.3 Since its establishment, BONUCA, working in close cooperation with the United Nations country team, has been striving to carry out its mandate, albeit in a volatile climate. In the light of the persistent instability, the Security Council approved a renewal of the BONUCA mandate for an additional year ending on 31 December 2003 (S/2002/930).

17.4 In March 2003, following the coup d'état staged by the former Army Chief of Staff, national institutions, including Parliament, were dissolved and replaced by the National Transition Council, comprising representatives of political parties, civil society, trade unions and religious organizations. The Council has helped to run the country until new general elections were organized, in early 2005. During this transitional period, BONUCA continued to provide good offices, mediation and advice, as appropriate, to the current Government with the aim of ensuring the peaceful management of the transition. In August 2003, the Government requested that the Secretary-General extend the mandate of BONUCA until December 2004. In his letter dated 5 September 2003 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2003/889), the Secretary-General requested the extension of the BONUCA mandate for an additional year, until 31 December 2004. The Council took note of the Secretary-General's request in a letter dated 11 September 2003 (S/2003/890) from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General.

17.5 On 18 October 2004, following consultations with the Transitional Government of the Central African Republic, during which the authorities requested the renewal of the mandate of BONUCA, the Secretary-General wrote to the President of the Security Council (S/2004/874) to propose an extension for an additional year, until 31 December 2005. In his reply of 28 October 2004, the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General that the Council had taken note of the proposal (S/2004/875).

17.6 During 2004, transitional institutions and stakeholders continued preparations for the general elections, with a view to restoring the rule of law. A constitutional referendum was held in December 2004, followed by successful multiparty presidential and legislative elections on 13 March and 8 May 2005, and the

establishment of new democratic institutions. Nevertheless, successful elections are not a guarantee of durable peace and stability, given a fragile political dialogue, and the precarious socio-economic as well as humanitarian and security challenges facing the Central African Republic. In his latest report to the Security Council (S/2005/414), the Secretary-General called for more international support from the Central African Republic's partners in order to help the authorities address those challenges. Members of the Security Council emphasized in their presidential statement (S/PRST/2005/35) that the international financial support was indispensable for the country's economic and social recovery.

17.7 In 2005, BONUCA, through mediation and good offices, diffused tension that frequently arose among candidates for the presidential and legislative elections, political leaders, civil society and representatives of the transitional institution during the electoral process. Its efforts prevented, on a number of occasions, the collapse of the fragile political consensus that obtained during the transition period and the elections. BONUCA helped to maintain social dialogue between the Government and trade unions, while pressing the authorities to maintain the issue of salary payments as a priority. The Office also assisted the Transitional Authorities and the Electoral Commission in drafting various legal documents or reference texts that were deemed necessary for the electoral process, namely the Code of Conduct, the Libreville Agreement and other documents relating to the organization of the elections. The Representative of the Secretary-General attended the summits held by the Central African Economic and Monetary Community and the Economic Community of Central African States aimed at sensitizing subregional leaders to substantive financial needs of the Central African authorities. He facilitated the holding, in August 2005, of a cross-border conference on insecurity in the Central Africa region attended by Cameroon, Chad, and the Central African Republic.

17.8 Through its main office and subregional units, and the various capacity-building programmes, BONUCA has made significant contributions to the promotion and respect of human rights and the rule of law. Although human rights were still violated, particularly by security forces, BONUCA has brought to the attention of the judicial authorities, in particular the Attorney-General, several cases of impunity, serious human rights abuses, such as summary executions, torture, arbitrary detention, inhumane and degrading treatment. These demarches by BONUCA have led, at times, to the release of innocent civilians who were arbitrarily detained.

17.9 In his letter (S/2005/758) of 30 November 2005, the Secretary-General communicated to the Security Council that following the restoration of constitutional order in the region, the authorities of the Central African Republic had advised that they would like the United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office in the Central African Republic to continue to assist them in their efforts towards building lasting peace. In his letter the Secretary-General indicated that considering that the prospects for lasting stability in the Central African Republic are more encouraging than ever, he recommended that the mandate of BONUCA be extended from 1 January to 31 December 2006 and that it would be his intention to raise the rank of his Representative in the Central African Republic to that of Special Representative, at the Assistant Secretary-General level, in view of additional responsibilities and the encouraging developments that have taken place in recent time. In his reply of 2 December 2005, the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General that the Council had taken note of the proposal (S/2005/759).

17.10 During 2005, interaction between BONUCA, UNDP and other United Nations agencies on the ground continued in a satisfactory manner. All United Nations entities have continued to undertake their respective activities within the framework of the peacebuilding strategy for the country. In particular, BONUCA continued to participate more actively in the work of the country team, for the elaboration of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for the Central African Republic. Its relationship with the United Nations Resident Coordinator has been strengthened, particularly regarding the disarmament, demobilization and reinsertion programme. Cooperation was enhanced during a donors' private meeting on international support to the Central African Republic, which was held in Paris on 25 July 2005. BONUCA, together with UNDP, the Government and other partners, actively contributed to the successful holding of the presidential and legislative elections through the Committee of Foreign Partners to Follow Up the Electoral Process as well as the implementation of the Project for the reintegration of former combatants and support to local communities, funded by the World Bank Multi-Country Demobilization and Reintegration Programme. At the request of the Security Council (S/PRST/2005/35), the Secretary-General, through his Representative in the Central African Republic, recommended, after close consultations with the authorities and the country's development partners, the establishment of the Committee of Peace and Development of Foreign Partners to monitor the consolidation of democratic institutions and national dialogue, as well as the reconstruction of the economy and the organization of local elections.

17.11 BONUCA, in close cooperation with UNHCR, continued to assist the Government and the National Refugee Commission in dealing with the refugee sites. More specifically, the Human Rights Section of the Bureau paid regular visits to the various refugee camps.

17.12 The objectives, expected accomplishments and indicators of achievement are presented below.

Objective: To restore constitutional order, consolidate peace and achieve national reconciliation in the Central African Republic.

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement	Outputs
(a) Facilitation of political dialogue among key stakeholders with a view to reaching consensus on the ways and means to consolidate national reconciliation and to address the precarious social, economic, humanitarian and security challenges confronting the country	(a) Increased number of key stakeholders building on the momentum of the 2005 electoral process in the Central African Republic to consolidate and promote sustainable democratic governance, peace and economic progress in the country *Performance measures* Estimate 2005: 0 Target 2006: 2	• Good offices and mediation between government leaders on the one hand, and between Government and Trade Unions on the other • Regular high-level meetings with political and civil society leaders • Meetings/consultations with the Central African Republic external partners • Support to national institutions/mechanisms that promote a culture of tolerance and national dialogue

		• Seminars workshops with political party members, parliamentarians and civil society on national reconciliation and restoration of confidence and trust • Continued political liaison between BONUCA, neighbouring States and subregional and regional organizations that support efforts for long-term stability in the Central African Republic • Seminars workshops with the Government, political parties, civil society, BONUCA, the United Nations system, the diplomatic community and the external partners of the Central African Republic on their role in the consolidation of peace and their support for the reconciliation as well as their involvement on a concerted development strategy for the future
(b) Facilitation of government efforts in the establishment of democratic institutions	(b) Increased number of government institutions established under the December 2004 national Constitution *Performance measures* Estimate 2005: 3 Target 2006: 3	• Good offices and mediation between the government leaders on the one hand, and between Government and Trade Unions on the other • Regular meetings with potential donors to assist the Government in its efforts to consolidate and improve national institutions • Training workshops (civil, political and human rights, defence and security)
(c) Reinforce the rule of law and improve the capacity of national human rights mechanisms to respect and better promote human rights	(c) Increased number of subregional human rights offices fully operational to improve relations between civilian and the security and defence forces *Performance measures* Estimate 2005: 2 subregional Human Rights Offices in Bouar and Bossangoa are reinforced and operational Taraget 2006: 3 subregional Human Rights Offices are fully operational, with the third one to be created in Bambari	• Advisory services • Seminar to update the national human rights plan of action • Promotion of the respect of human rights in the interior through BONUCA's subregional offices • Training of national staff in Sangho for wide dissemination of the respect of human rights and the rule of law • Liaison with international community and neighbouring countries

- Training workshops with civil society, political and human rights organizations, actors, defence and security officers on the promotion and respect of human rights

(d) Progress towards national security sector reform and on cross-border insecurity

(d) Increase in number of national security and defence forces officers trained and ability to prevent and manage high risk security in the country and along the borders of the Central African borders

Performance measures

Estimate 2005: 5 Battalions of Defence and Security Forces are trained (i.e., 3 Infantry Battalions of the National Army, and 2 Squadrons of Gendarmerie)

15 Peacekeeping Military Observers trained

630 Security Forces trained (Police and Gendarmerie Officers)

Target 2006: Reinforcement of the training programmes in 2006 (50 high-level Command Officers to be trained to ensure full operational capacity of the 5 battalions)

30 National Military Officers to be trained in 2006

650 Police and Gendarmerie Officers to be trained

- Follow-up meeting with the participants of the high-level conference on cross-border insecurity in Central Africa
- BONUCA's sensitization of potential donors for continued support to the Multinational Force of the Central African Economic and Monetary Community, as well as the project for reinsertion of ex-combatants and support to the recipient communities
- Regular contacts between BONUCA and countries affected by cross-border insecurity with a view to strengthening cooperation and addressing the threat posed by armed groups and other individuals illegally engaged in the blocking of roads

External factors

17.13 BONUCA is expected to accomplish its objectives, provided that there is no negative impact of conflicts in neighbouring countries on the peace process in the Central African Republic.

Resource requirements

17.14 The estimated requirements relating to BONUCA for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2006 would amount to $6,467,400 net.

17.15 The resources requested for BONUCA for 2006 would provide for military and police personnel ($576,600), salaries of international and local staff ($4,492,800), official travel ($110,500), operational costs ($977,500), and other

programmes ($310,000), such as public information, training and human rights. The proposed staffing resource requirements include: (i) the upgrading of the Representative in the Central African Republic at the D-2 level to that of Special Representative at the Assistant Secretary-General level; (ii) the establishment of 1 Political Affairs Officer position at the P-3 level; (iii) the establishment of a new subregional office in Bambari, which will require the establishment of 1 Human Rights Officer position at the P-2 level, and 8 General Service (Local level) positions; (iv) 1 additional United Nations Volunteers Human Rights Officer to strengthen the subregional office in Bouar; and (v) the establishment of 5 additional security officer positions at the General Service (Other level) category to provide close protection to the Special Representative as indicated in the Audit of BONUCA Field Security Procedures by the Office of Internal Oversight Services.

18. United Nations Political Office for Somalia

($7,129,200)

Background, mandate and objective

18.1 The United Nations Political Office for Somalia (UNPOS) was established on 15 April 1995 pursuant to an exchange of letters between the Secretary-General (S/1995/231, S/1995/322 and S/1995/451) and the President of the Security Council (S/1995/452), in order to assist the Secretary-General's efforts to advance the cause of peace and reconciliation in Somalia through contacts with Somali leaders, civic organizations and the States and organizations concerned. UNPOS closely monitors the situation in and related to Somalia and assists the Secretary-General in providing periodic briefings and written reports to the Security Council.

18.2 In his letter dated 10 November 2003 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2003/1092), the Secretary-General informed the Council that UNPOS had been assisting in advancing the cause of peace and reconciliation in Somalia through contacts with Somali leaders, civic organizations and the States and organizations concerned, and was actively engaged in efforts to support the Somali National Reconciliation Conference under the auspices of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD). He also informed the Council that, once an agreement had been reached and the security situation improved, he would submit a proposal on the establishment of a peacebuilding office in Somalia, which would include adjustments that might be needed to the mandate of UNPOS.

18.3 In his reply of 13 November 2003 (S/2003/1093), the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General that the Council had taken note of the information and intention contained in the letter of the Secretary-General.

18.4 The Somali National Reconciliation Conference concluded on 14 October 2004 with the swearing in of Abdullahi Yusuf Ahmed as President by the Transitional Federal Parliament. On 3 November 2004, President Yusuf appointed Ali Mohamed Gedi as Prime Minister of the Transitional Federal Government and a new Cabinet was approved by Parliament on 13 January 2005.

18.5 In his report of 18 February 2005 (S/2005/89), the Secretary-General informed the Security Council about developments regarding the national reconciliation process in Somalia and provided an update on the security situation as well as

humanitarian and development activities of United Nations programmes and agencies in Somalia. He also reported to the Council that the United Nations had been asked by the Transitional Federal Government, the countries of the region and the international donor community to take the lead in coordinating support to implement the agreements reached at the Somali National Reconciliation Conference and establish peace and stability in Somalia. The Secretary-General also proposed an expanded role for the United Nations, which includes, among other duties:

(a) Assisting in the continuous dialogue among Somali parties for reconciliation;

(b) Assisting in the effort to address the issue of "Somaliland";

(c) Coordinating support for the peace process with Somalia's neighbours and other international partners;

(d) Chairing the Coordination and Monitoring Committee as well as playing a leading political role in peacebuilding activities in Somalia.

18.6 In a presidential statement dated 7 March 2005 (S/PRST/2005/11), the Security Council, inter alia, welcomed the efforts of UNPOS and noted the need to expand the United Nations presence as proposed by the Secretary-General. Subsequently, in the context of the action taken by the Security Council on 7 March 2005, the Secretary-General submitted his budget proposals to the General Assembly (A/59/534/Add.4) incorporating the proposed expansion of UNPOS. The proposed expansion included an increase in staffing of UNPOS from 7 to 38 positions in such key areas as political and military liaison, information, civil police, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and human rights.

18.7 Having considered the report of the Secretary-General, the General Assembly, by its resolution 59/294 of 22 June 2005, appropriated an amount of $5,017,400 net for the period from 1 June to 31 December 2005, bringing the total appropriations for UNPOS for the biennium 2004-2005 to $6,832,800.

18.8 In his report of 30 June 2005 (S/2005/392) the Secretary-General expressed concern regarding the controversies within the Transitional Federal institutions over two issues. The first was in regard to the Transitional Federal Government's plan to relocate to Somalia. The second was the question of the inclusion of troops from the frontline States (Djibouti, Ethiopia and Kenya), in an future African Union/IGAD peace support mission to Somalia. The result was that the Transitional Federal Government's intention to commence the relocation of the Transitional Federal institutions to Somalia as of mid-February (see S/2005/89, para. 8) was not implemented until 15 June 2005.

18.9 The presidential statement that followed the Security Council's discussion on Somalia on 14 July 2005 (S/PRST/2005/32) urged the Somali leaders to continue to work towards reconciliation, through inclusive dialogue and consensus building within the framework of the Transitional Federal institutions, in accordance with the Transitional Federal Charter of the Somali Republic adopted in February 2004. In that context, the Security Council reaffirmed its strong support for the leadership of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Somalia in his efforts to foster inclusive dialogue among the leaders of the Transitional Federal institutions.

	Performance measures Estimate 2007: 1 agreement reached by IGAD-led Peace and Reconciliation Conference Target 2008: 1 agreement on implementation of the Transitional Federal Charter	Coordination of peacebuilding projects on enhancing dialogue and reconciliation at national and local levels, in coordination with the Transitional Federal institutions and the United Nations country team (3) Facilitation of the operationalization of the National Reconciliation Commission
(b) The Transitional Federal Government and Transitional Federal institutions begin to function in Somalia and to provide basic services to the population	(b) (i) Increase in the number of countries and organizations that actively support the Transitional Federal Government's reconciliation and reconstruction efforts Performance measures Estimate 2007: 20 countries and organizations support the Transitional Federal institutions Target 2008: 15 countries and organizations support the Transitional Federal institutions	Support to a donor conference for Somalia Coordination of peacebuilding projects in support of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, rule of law and state-building (7) Meetings of the Coordination and Monitoring Committee with Member States, donors and regional organizations on implementation of agreements emanating from the Transitional Federal Charter facilitated by UNPOS and the Transitional Federal Government (10 meetings)
	(b) (ii) Establishment of the National Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission Performance measures Estimate 2007: 0 Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission Target 2008: 1 Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission	
	(b) (iii) Agreement reached by the Transitional Federal Government, regional administrations and local authorities on a plan for reconstruction and recovery Performance measures Estimate 2007: 0 agreement Target 2008: 1 agreement	
(c) Coherent regional approach by neighbouring countries and organizations (IGAD, the African Union, the League	(c) Increase in the number of countries in the region and regional organizations that adopt coherent regional approaches in support of the Transitional Federal Government	Consultations with regional Governments of countries in the region and the international community on fostering peace and national reconciliation in Somalia (30)

of Arab States, the Organization of the Islamic Conference) in support of the Transitional Federal Government	*Performance measures* Estimate 2005: 4 countries and organizations had a coherent approach Target 2006: 6 countries and organizations are expected to have a coherent approach towards Somalia

External factors

18.15 UNPOS is expected to achieve its objective provided that: (a) the new governance structures are not destabilized by internal/external opposition; (b) regional governments/organizations maintain a coherent regional approach in support of the peace process; and (c) renewed and concerted engagement is provided by the international community in support of the peace process in Somalia.

Resource requirements

18.16 The resource requirements of the Office for one year from 1 January to 31 December 2006 amount to $7,125,200 net ($7,770,400 gross).

18.17 The 2006 requirements of UNPOS would provide for the continuation of 21 international positions, the establishment of 1 new P-4 Gender Affairs Officer position and the continuation of 15 national local positions ($4,115,100). The requirements would also provide for operational costs, such as official travel, both local and international ($255,600), facilities and infrastructure requirements, including rental of premises, utilities and fuel ($1,234,000), communications ($543,100), air and ground transportation ($760,700) and other logistical support, supplies and services ($348,500).

19. Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for West Africa

($4,150,100)

Background, mandate and objective

19.1 The Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for West Africa (UNOWA) was established in Dakar for a period of three years following the recommendation of the Inter-Agency Mission to West Africa, of 6-27 March 2001 (S/2001/434), that "a mechanism for systematic and regular consultations among entities of the United Nations system for defining and harmonizing national and regional policies and strategies should be established" and the subsequent exchange of letters between the Secretary-General (S/2001/1128) and the President of the Security Council (S/2001/1129).

19.2 In his presidential statement dated 29 March 2004 (S/PRST/2004/7) on cross-border issues, the President of the Security Council stressed the importance of the role of the Secretary-General's Special Representative for West Africa in facilitating the coordination of a coherent United Nations approach to cross-border and transnational problems in the subregion. In the report of the Security Council mission of 26-29 June 2004 (S/2004/525) to West Africa, it was recommended that

with the Office's wide-ranging activities and the importance of a coherent regional approach to the conflicts and other problems affecting West Africa, additional resources be provided rapidly for the Office.

19.3 Following the mid-term review of UNOWA's performance submitted by the Secretary-General to the Security Council on 6 October 2004 (S/2004/797), the Secretary-General, in his letter dated 4 October 2004 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2004/797), indicated his intention to extend the mandate of UNOWA and to strengthen the Office, notably with extra resources, as called for in the report of the Security Council mission to West Africa of June 2004 (S/2004/525). In his reply of 25 October 2004 (S/2004/858), the President of the Security Council indicated that the Council concurred with the Secretary-General's recommendation to extend the mandate of UNOWA for three years from 1 January 2005 to 31 December 2007, subject to a mid-term review in July 2006. The Security Council also took note of the Secretary-General's intention to strengthen UNOWA to enable it to perform its mandate more effectively.

19.4 By his letter of 11 January 2005 to the President of the Security Council (S/2005/16), the Secretary-General provided, as an annex, a copy of the extended mandate, functions and activities of UNOWA from 1 January 2005 to 31 December 2007. It is indicated in the response from the President of the Security Council (S/2005/17) that the Council took note of the information and intention contained in the letter of the Secretary-General.

19.5 As indicated in the mandate attached to the letter from the Secretary-General, UNOWA is entrusted with the overall mandate of enhancing the contribution of the United Nations towards the achievement of peace and security priorities in West Africa. In the performance of its mandate, UNOWA carries out the following tasks:

(a) Enhance linkages in the work of the United Nations and other partners in the subregion, by promoting an integrated subregional approach and facilitating coordination and information exchange, with due regard to specific mandates of United Nations organizations as well as peacekeeping operations and peacebuilding support offices;

(b) Liaise with and assist, as appropriate, ECOWAS and the Mano River Union, in consultation with other regional organizations and international partners;

(c) Carry out good offices roles and special assignments in countries of the subregion, on behalf of the Secretary-General, including in the areas of conflict prevention and peacebuilding efforts;

(d) Report to Headquarters on key developments of regional significance;

(e) Carry out additional tasks assigned by the Secretary-General and the Security Council, including support to the work of the Cameroon-Nigeria Mixed Commission and follow-up of the relevant recommendations contained in the report of the June 2004 Security Council mission to West Africa (S/2004/525), and of the Council's recommendations on cross-border issues in West Africa (S/PRST/2004/7).

19.6 In 2005, UNOWA has continued to increase awareness for and facilitated concerted and integrated action on subregional political, human rights, humanitarian and security issues considered by the Secretary-General and the Security Council to be at the root of instability in West Africa. The Office has helped to formulate recommendations and strategies on how to address these issues regionally, notably

through national and cross-border collaboration among United Nations entities in the subregion including United Nations peace missions, and other governmental and non-governmental actors.

19.7 During the course of 2005, UNOWA has, inter alia, devised a regional approach to disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants in West Africa, contributed to the implementation of the ECOWAS initiative of "pays-frontieres", which aims at building "zones of peace" across shared state border areas, contributed to the action and reflection on security sector reform and conflict prevention, facilitated the collaboration between ECOWAS, European Union and United Nations, especially through the ECOWAS-EU-UNOWA Troika, initiated the work on the development of a coherent strategy on how to address human rights and humanitarian issues regionally. The Office has also finalized a follow-up policy paper on the regional impact of the crisis in Cote d'Ivoire, the paper aims at informing the decision-making process at the national, regional and international levels.

19.8 In addition, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General has engaged in preventive good offices missions in countries in crisis (Togo), those under non-military threats to security (Mali, Niger) and those in need of conflict prevention (Guinea). UNOWA has continued to facilitate inter-mission cooperation among the United Nations missions in the subregion (UNAMSIL, UNMIL, UNOCI and UNOGBIS), especially with regular meetings of Special Representatives of the Secretary-General, heads of human rights components of United Nations peace missions and of the Working Group on Intermission Cooperation in charge of follow up of the implementation of the recommendations of the report of the Secretary-General on inter-mission cooperation (A/2005/135).

19.9 In order to enhance linkage between the political, humanitarian, human rights and development assistance activities of the United Nations system in the subregion, UNDP has seconded to UNOWA a high-level official to serve as a Director of the Office and the Head of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs Regional Support Office in Dakar is the Humanitarian Adviser to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General. Similarly, UNOWA has a Senior Human Rights Adviser who reports both to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and to OHCHR in Geneva. In 2006, UNOWA will continue its work in line with its mandate and activities so far undertaken.

19.10 The objective, expected accomplishments and indicators of achievement related to action by UNOWA are presented below.

Objective: Enhance the contribution of the United Nations towards the achievement of peace and security priorities in West Africa

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement	Outputs
(a) Increased attention is given to peace and security cross-border issues in West Africa by relevant entities and implementation of the relevant Security Council recommendations is facilitated	(a) (i) Continuous cross-border threats against peace and security in West Africa are identified, assessed and analysed and progress in implementing solutions are brought to the attention of the Security Council	• Production and dissemination of information products — articles, fact sheets, press releases — and media events • Two major studies reports produced on cross-cutting related issues and regional dimension of peace and security challenges

Performance measures: Number of reports and policy papers

Estimate 2005: 4

Target 2006: 4

(a) (iii) Resolutions, presidential statements, decisions, elements of plans of action are adopted, by international and regional institutions, for further action on subregional cross-border issues following the production and discussion of related studies and reports

Performance measures: Number of Security Council resolutions, presidential statements

Estimate 2005: 1

Target 2006: 2

(a) (iii) Increased awareness of key cross-border issues among key civil society leaders, the private sector, ECOWAS and United Nations partners in the subregion

Performance measures: Seminars and workshops

Estimate 2005: 1

Target 2006: 4

(a) (iii) Increased awareness of cross-border human rights issues

Performance measures: Number of advocacy initiatives in this field

Estimate 2005: 1

Target 2006: 3

(b) Strengthened commitment of regional key players to the building of a harmonized subregional approach for a more effective conflict prevention and peacebuilding in West Africa, and enhanced linkages and

(b) (i) Greater synergy between UNOWA and other United Nations partners for addressing the subregional dimensions stemming from their respective mandates, resulting in the emergence of an integrated approach to regional issues

- Periodic reports alerting and updating on political and security developments and on cross-border issues in the subregion
- Production of human rights country profiles with focus on cross-border and regional implications

- Two joint meetings between United Nations institutions and other international partners, civil society and private sector to exchange information and experience on regional peace and security challenges

working relationships among United Nations missions and entities and other key partners, including ECOWAS, civil society and the private sector

Performance measures: Number (#) meetings with United Nations partners

Estimate 2005: 6

Target 2006: 8

(b) (ii) Greater participation, as appropriate, of civil society and the private sector in UNOWA's meetings

Performance measures: Number of meetings with such participation

Estimate 2005: 2

Target 2006: 3

(b) (iii) Greater interaction and consultation among the Special Representatives of the Secretary-General in West Africa

Performance measures: Number of SRSGs meetings

Estimate 2005: 3

Target 2006: 4

(b) (iv) Greater awareness of subregional implications of conflicts in human rights area and greater interaction among UNOWA and its partners for reinforcing the subregional capacity in the field of human rights

Performance measures: Number of subregional initiatives in this field

Estimate 2005: 1

Target 2006: 3

- 1 meeting of Special Representatives of the Secretary-General in Dakar and 3 others in Abidjan, Bissau and Monrovia
- 3 meetings of inter-mission cooperation working group
- 1 meeting on the future of West Africa with DMI and other West African and international partners, including ECOWAS, development partners and the academic community, to examine the social, economic, and political trends and their impact on conflict
- 4 meetings of heads of human rights sections in United Nations peace missions, other United Nations partners, ECOWAS, West African countries, Governments and civil society, to strengthen inter-mission cooperation on human rights
- 1 meeting with heads of human rights in United Nations missions and West African Governments and civil society
- 1 meeting of the United Nations Task Force on "Youth unemployment as a source of regional instability in West Africa" to follow up the Secretary-General's report
- 2 meetings to discuss cross-border security issues in adjoining areas of (1) Ghana, Togo, Benin, Burkina Faso and Niger and (2) of Guinea Forestiere, as related to peace and security in Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Cote d'Ivoire
- 1 meeting on face urbanization and increasing insecurity in West Africa
- 1 meeting to follow Secretary-General's report on security sector reform and peacebuilding in West Africa
- Strengthening of procedures and mechanisms to facilitate the increase of exchange of information for a more concerted and integrated approach to subregional problems with the United Nations system and its partners

(c) ECOWAS/UNOWA cooperation is enhanced in addressing selected areas relating to good governance, democracy, human rights, conflict prevention and peacebuilding	(c)	(ii) UNOWA-ECOWAS cooperation agreement is updated and enhanced *Performance measures*: Number of cooperation frameworks Estimate 2005: 1 Target 2006: 1	• 1 meeting of the ECOWAS/UNOWA Working Group to develop jointly implemented projects • 1 ECOWAS/UNOWA/EU Troika meeting • 2 joint ECOWAS/UNOWA projects implemented, in partnership with other United Nations entities and civil society • 2 meetings between ECOWAS and UNOWA senior management, and between the ECOWAS and UNOWA focal points, respectively • 2 reports/sets of recommendations/regional strategies based on 2 joint ECOWAS/UNOWA seminars or workshops focusing on areas such as public sector reform, security sector governance, electoral assistance, human rights, regional integration and border security • 2 joint ECOWAS/UNOWA good offices, fact-finding and other assessment missions in the context of conflict prevention, conflict mediation and elections
	(c)	(iii) More joint UNOWA-ECOWAS activities are undertaken *Performance measures*: Number of joint activities undertaken Estimate 2005: 2 Target 2006: 4	
	(c)	(iv) Mechanisms for regular exchange of information and documentation on respective ECOWAS/UNOWA policies and activities are enhanced *Performance measures*: Number of focal points meetings Estimate 2005: 2 Target 2006: 4	
	(c)	(v) Mechanisms for regular exchange of information between ECOWAS-UNOWA-EU *Performance measures*: Number of Troika meetings Estimate 2005: 1 Target 2006: 1	
(d) New perspectives on current peace and security issues in West Africa are brought to the forefront to enable policy changes for more effective and sustainable conflict prevention and peacebuilding in the region	(d)	(i) Dialogue on these issues, which is being facilitated by UNOWA, among the regional and international stakeholders in general and decision makers in particular is institutionalized and strengthened. Strengthened regional and international collaboration in action aimed at these issues, which is being facilitated by UNOWA	• Production of 2 policy papers on key governance and peacebuilding issues aimed at policy makers and opinion leaders • UNOWA's contribution to 3 meetings/workshops on those issues • 2 media events organized to increase awareness among West African people and international partners on those issues

	Performance measures: Number of concrete initiatives in this field Estimate 2005: 4 Target 2006: 7	• Advocacy activities, discussions and brainstorming sessions to increase awareness of these issues

External factors

19.11 The objective would be achieved on the assumption that:

(a) There will be no man-made or natural disasters that would durably affect the economic, political and social well-being of individual countries or the subregion, and no new major conflict that would shift the priority attention of the United Nations and its partners;

(b) National and regional stakeholders and their partners will demonstrate the necessary political will to engage in conflict prevention, and United Nations agencies and peace missions in the region will cooperate with UNOWA towards the implementation of its mandate;

(c) There is continued support for the work of UNOWA.

Resource requirements

19.12 The estimated requirements relating to the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for West Africa for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2006 would amount to $4,150,400 net ($4,539,400 gross).

19.13 The resource requirements for the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for West Africa for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2006 would provide for a new military adviser ($56,200), a civilian staffing complement of 25 positions, including 3 new positions (1 D-1 Deputy Director, 1 Security Officer and 1 National Human Rights Officer) ($1,825,100), services of experts and consultants ($363,500), official travel ($311,600), and other operational requirements, such as communications, transportation and other requirements ($1,594,000).

20. Support to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004)

($2,181,700)

Background, mandate and objective

20.1 In its resolution 1540 (2004), the Security Council decided to establish, for a period of two years, a Committee of the Security Council, consisting of all members of the Council, which would report to the Council on the implementation of the provisions of the resolution. The Council also called upon States to submit a first report no later than six months from the adoption of the resolution to the Committee on steps they had taken or intended to take to implement the resolution. The Council further decided that all States should refrain from providing any form of support to

non-State actors that attempted to develop, acquire, manufacture, possess, transfer or use nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery.

20.2 In accordance with the guidelines for the conduct of its work, the Committee would receive and examine the national reports of Member States on steps taken or intended to be taken to implement resolution 1540 (2004). To this end, experts were recruited to assist the Committee in its examination of these reports. In April 2005, the Committee agreed on a methodology for analysing the reports and began the substantive part of its work.

20.3 When the examination of national reports is complete, the Committee will embark on the next stage of its work which is to monitor and facilitate efforts undertaken by Member States to implement resolution 1540 (2004). As envisaged in paragraph 7 of resolution 1540 (2004), some States may require assistance in implementing the resolution, and States that are in a position to do so have been invited to offer assistance in response to specific requests. The Committee has nominated one of its experts to act as focal point on issues related to technical assistance with support from the Department for Disarmament Affairs. This focal point for technical assistance will act as a clearing house, facilitating contacts between donors and international organizations and potential recipients. A list of States that have requested or offered assistance in the implementation of the resolution has been produced to facilitate this.

20.4 During 2005, the Committee initiated contacts with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) and the Nuclear Suppliers Group, aimed at fostering cooperation in areas of common concern such as technical assistance. The IAEA and the OPCW held a joint briefing of the members of the Committee in April 2005 and the Chairman of the Nuclear Suppliers Group has expressed willingness to contribute to the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004). Contacts are also being established with other relevant international, regional and subregional organizations, in order to facilitate the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004).

20.5 Furthermore, the Committee is closely cooperating with the Counter-Terrorism Committee and the Al-Qaida/Taliban Sanctions Committee in areas of common concern, as envisaged in resolution 1566 (2004) and the statement by the President of the Security Council of 29 April 2005 (S/PRST/2005/16). As of August 2005, the three Committees have had two joint briefings of the Security Council and one joint briefing of the media.

20.6 By end December 2005, the Committee received 124 national reports and the three subcommittees, established in 2004, considered all 124 of these reports. In response to the Committee's letters of reply requesting the Member States concerned to provide clarification and additional information, the Committee received 63 replies, which are now under consideration. In parallel with these substantive activities, the Committee also conducted outreach activities to States that had not yet submitted a national report in order to explain the provisions of the resolution and to provide assistance to States that seek it to enable them to comply with the resolution. These efforts were intensified in the latter half of 2005 with the convening of two regional meetings for Latin America and Asia as well as seminars in Argentina and the Republic of Korea. The Committee's experts also conducted briefings on the work of the Committee to nine conferences organized by other entities in various regions. A further seminar is planned for Beijing before the end

of the Committee's mandate in April 2006. The preceding activities involved cooperation with international and regional organizations as well as other subsidiary organs of the Security Council.

307. The Committee has continued to update its website, which now includes all national reports received so far, the Committee's programme of work and other working documents, statements of the Chairman to the Security Council, and a posting on technical assistance.

308. The mandate of the 1540 (2004) Committee will expire on 28 April 2006, as indicated in that resolution. It is anticipated that the mandate of the Committee will be extended further.

309. The objective, expected accomplishments and indicators of achievement are presented below.

Objective: To prevent non-State actors from developing, acquiring, manufacturing, possessing, transporting, transferring or using nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery, and to promote effective multilateral cooperation in addressing this threat.

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement	Outputs
(a) Compliance with reporting requirement of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) by Member States	(a) Increased number of reports submitted by Member States on the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) *Performance measures*: Estimate 2005: 120 reports Target 2006: 145 reports	• Matrices and examination processes of national reports to the Committee • Committee website • Substantive servicing of meetings of the Committee • Reports of the Chairman of Committee 1540 (2004) to the Security Council
(b) Improvement of the capacity of Member States to implement the requirements and obligations of the resolution	(b) (i) Enhanced legislation, regulations in Member States to facilitate the necessary controls called for by the resolution *Performance measures*: Estimate 2005: None Target 2006: Updates outlining new or improved legislative or regulatory measures (b) (ii) Increase in activities with countries and regions to promote implementation and compliance with the resolution	• Technical assistance to States regarding legislation regulations and control measures • Outreach activities • Database of specific information on national efforts to implement the resolution

Performance measures:

Estimate 2005: 1 meeting

Target 2006: 5 meetings

(b) (iii) Detailed and additional information on national efforts to implement the resolution

Performance measures:

Estimate 2005: None

Target 2006: Updates on States actions

External factors

20.10 The objective would be achieved on the assumption that the political environment is supportive of the Committee's efforts; Member States implement the requirements and respond to the invitations and obligations of the resolution and further recommendations from the Committee; and national institutions are supportive of the issues of concern in resolution 1540 (2004).

Resource requirements

20.11 The estimated requirements for supporting the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) from 1 January to 31 December 2006 amount to $2,181,700 net ($2,242,500 gross).

20.12 These resources would provide for staffing costs in general temporary assistance ($344,200) for 3 positions comprising 1 P-3 for a Political Affairs Officer, 1 P-3 Information Management Officer and 1 General Service (Other level) staff to support the Committee; official travel of the Chairman and/or the members of the Committee to represent the Committee at meetings related to the mandate of the Committee ($45,000), as well as for travel of Committee members and staff to conduct outreach activities ($45,400); services of 8 experts who would assist the Committee in considering the national reports submitted pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) ($1,545,800); and other operational costs, such as premises, communications and supplies and services ($201,300).

21. Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara

($357,300)

Background, mandate and objective

21.1 In his letter of 25 July 2005 (S/2005/497), the Secretary-General informed the Security Council of his decision to appoint Ambassador Peter van Walsum as his Personal Envoy for Western Sahara, and indicated that the Envoy would help the Secretary-General assess the situation and explore with the parties, neighbouring

States and other stakeholders how best to overcome the prevailing political impasse. In his letter of 28 July 2005 (S/2005/498), the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General that the latter's decision had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that the Council had taken note of the Secretary-General's intention.

21.2 The Personal Envoy will hold discussions with the parties concerned and neighbouring States. He will meet with the Government of Morocco, the leadership of the Frente POLISARIO and with the Governments of the two neighbouring States, Algeria and Mauritania. He will also coordinate closely with Member States in the Group of Friends of Western Sahara, both in their capitals and in New York.

21.3 The objective, accomplishments and indicators of achievement of the Special Envoy are presented in the table below.

Objective: To achieve a comprehensive settlement of the question of Western Sahara.

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*	*Outputs*
Progress towards the comprehensive settlement of the question of Western Sahara	Agreement by both parties on a comprehensive settlement of the question	Discussions/consultations with the parties and neighbouring States, and international community
	Performance measure: Agreement reached or not reached	Reports to, and briefings of, the Security Council
	Estimate 2005: No	
	Target 2006: Yes	

External factors

21.4 The objective is expected to be achieved provided that the two parties are willing and committed to reach a political solution, and that the neighbouring States and the international community, provide support for the Secretary-General's and his Personal Envoy's efforts.

Resource requirements

21.5 The estimated requirements for the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara for 2006 amount to $357,300 net ($404,400 gross). These resources would provide for the salaries of the Special Envoy at the Under-Secretary-General level and a P-3 level Political Affairs Officer, both of whom would be engaged on a when-actually-employed basis for a period of 180 days in 2006 ($115,500), official travel ($196,300), services of a consultant ($40,400), communications ($2,100), and other miscellaneous supplies and services ($3,000).

22. United Nations Office in Timor-Leste

($13,584,700)

Introduction and background information

22.1 By its resolution 1599 (2005), the Security Council decided, inter alia, to establish the United Nations Office in Timor-Leste (UNOTIL), which would remain in Timor-Leste until 20 May 2006, as a follow-on mission to the United Nations Mission of Support in Timor-Leste (UNMISET), to carry out the following mandate:

(i) To support the development of critical State institutions through provision of up to 45 civilian advisers;

(ii) To support further development of the police through provision of up to 40 police advisers, and support for development of the Border Patrol Unit, through provision of up to 35 additional advisers, 15 of whom may be military advisers;

(iii) To provide training in observance of democratic governance and human rights through provision of up to 10 human rights officers; and

(iv) To monitor and review progress in (i) through (iii) above.

22.2 The Council also requested that, when implementing its mandate, UNOTIL emphasize proper transfer of skills and knowledge in order to build the capacity of the public institutions of Timor-Leste to deliver their services in accordance with international principles of the rule of law, justice, human rights, democratic governance, transparency, accountability and professionalism. Additionally, the Council requested that UNOTIL be led by a Special Representative of the Secretary-General, who would direct the operations of the mission and coordinate all United Nations activities in Timor-Leste through his office, with due attention to safety of personnel, and facilitated by appropriate levels of logistics support, including transportation assets, such as air transport when necessary.

22.3 In paragraph 2 (ii) of the same resolution, the Council further requested that the Secretary-General deploy some of the authorized advisers to assist the National Police of Timor-Leste in developing procedures for and in training the Border Patrol Unit and to assist the Timor-Leste Government in coordinating contacts with the Indonesian military, with the objective of transferring skills to the Border Patrol Unit to assume full responsibility for such coordination as soon as possible.

22.4 The objective, expected accomplishments and indicators of achievement of UNOTIL are presented below.

Objective: To support the development of critical state institutions, including police and the Border Patrol Unit, and provide training in observance of democratic governance and human rights.

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*	*Outputs*
(a) Core state institutions with viable and sustainable administrative structures	(a) (i) Timorese counterparts in finance and legal sectors being able to perform line functions, with international advisers only undertaking mentoring duties *Performance measure*: Number of civil servants working across the state institutions performing line functions Estimate 2005: Data not available Target 2006: 8,000	• Training of Timorese legal officers across state institutions: 36 Timorese legal officers across the state institutions including National Parliament and Government to attend half-year in-house legal drafting training • Institutional capacity development workplans developed in conjunction with the Timorese institutions: to maintain partnership with national counterpart for overseeing project development — ongoing
	(a) (ii) Adoption by the Government of Timor-Leste organic laws and tertiary legislation in all Ministries *Performance measure*: Number of laws adopted Estimate 2005: Data not available Target 2006: 17	• Training of Timorese civilian servants to enhance self-sufficiency of state institutions — civilian advisers to train Timorese civil servants in establishing systems and processes and ensure the proper institutional culture at the host institutions, approximately 150 civil servants will be trained over the budget period • Draft legal frameworks, rules, regulations and operating procedures in the functional areas in which advisers are deployed — Organic law of the Prosecutor General's office, civil code, criminal procedure code. Draft procurement and customs code, financial laws and organic law for the ministry of planning and finance for review and approval by council of ministers as decreed law • Regular advice and mentoring of Timor-Leste counterparts in critical public administration positions. The advisers will undertake daily training/mentoring of 150 nationals

(b) Progress towards a functioning judicial system in Timor-Leste	(b) (i) Decrease in the backlog of cases and reduction in average defendants' wait for trial *Performance measure*: Number of backlog cases Estimate 2005: To be determined Target 2006: A decrease from 2005 number	• Training to national trainee judges, prosecutors and public defenders — train 40 trainee national judicial actors Regular mentoring and advice to court staff — in-house training of 50 national court clerks Monitoring the functioning and decisions of the judicial system for consistency with human rights standards — provide human rights training for 40 lawyers
	(b) (ii) Availability of defence services for all detainees/indictees *Performance measure*: Yes/No Estimate 2005: Yes Target 2006: Yes	• Coordination with Government, and bilateral and multilateral donors to address institutional weaknesses within the judicial system and identify continued sources of support for the justice sector — Identify funds in the order of $10 million over 3 years to take over all 17 judicial positions after May 2006
	(b) (iii) Organic law of office of the Prosecutor General passed and established according to the Constitution *Performance measure*: Yes/No Estimate 2005: No Target 2006: Yes	Assistance for the legislative establishment and implementation of the High Administrative, Tax and Audit Court — Civilian advisers to provide legal assistance and advice for the establishment of the High Administrative Tax and Audit Court
	(b) (iv) Legal profession recognized and properly regulated *Performance measure*: Start of law faculty in the national university Estimate 2005: No Target 2006: Yes	Assistance in establishment of additional courts in outlying districts A plan to be established in consultation with United Nations agencies and other development partners to continue training of 40 trainees (judges, prosecutors and defence lawyers) beyond the end of UNOTIL in May 2006
	(b) (v) Approval by the National Parliament of the new Criminal and Criminal Procedure Codes submitted to it, in compliance with human rights standards *Performance measure*: Yes/No Estimate 2005: Yes Target 2006: Yes	
	(b) (vi) Increase in the number of courts in the outlying districts of Timor-Leste	

	Performance measure: Number of district courts Estimate 2005: 4 Target 2006: Additional 5	
	(b) (vii) High Administrative, Tax and Audit Court, with jurisdiction to monitor the lawfulness of public expenditures and to audit State accounts, and with other powers specified in article 129 of the Constitution established *Performance measure*: Establishment of Court Estimate 2005: No Target 2006: Yes	
	(b) (viii) Medium-term institutional development programme formulated with the prospect of donor contributions for human resource development in justice sector *Performance measure*: Yes/No Estimate 2005: No Target 2006: Yes	
(c) Professional and accountable national police of Timor-Leste	(c) (i) Development of standard operating procedures and manuals for the specialized and other units of the national police *Performance measure*: Number of manuals and standard operating procedures Estimate 2005: 5 Target 2006: 14 additional	Training on policy, strategic planning, intelligence gathering, code of conduct, professional standards, disciplinary procedures and other operational as well as tactical (technical/professional) issues — training is targeted at 120 commanders and potential leaders Training and advice to special Units of the National Police in dealing with transnational organized crime, investigations and forensics — training will target 296 Border Police officers and 850 National Police officers Assistance in formulating various standard operating procedures and manuals — preparation of 9 operational and training manuals and 4 standard operating procedures
	(c) (ii) Specialized and other units being able to perform their tasks with competence and confidence *Performance measure*: Number of specialized National Police officers trained	

	Estimate 2005: To be determined Target 2006: 850	Coordination with the bilateral/multilateral donors to avoid duplication and to complement each others' training efforts — Conduct 3 courses (2-6 weeks each) jointly with bilateral donors for 88 police officers
	(c) (iii) A pool of trained National Police training and other personnel to ensure professional continuity *Performance measure*: Number of trained National Police personnel Estimate 2005: 25 trained trainers Target 2006: 500 members of specialized police units trained by the 25 trained trainers	Identification of sources for continued assistance to National Police after the closure of UNOTIL in areas requiring further support, such as counter-terrorism, Marine Unit and professional ethics
(d) Strengthened capacity of State institutions in protecting and promoting human rights and democratic governance	(d) (i) A functioning Office of Provedor *Performance measure*: Whether a complaints intake and handling system, and set-up plan for human rights area of Provedor's mandate established Estimate 2005: Not fully established Target 2006: Fully established	Training of staff of the Office of Provedor to be conducted by Human Rights Unit during January-February 2006 to cover international and domestic legal framework and human rights investigations and monitoring techniques Set up a complaints intake and handling mechanism (to be operational effective March 2006) Conduct of promotional tour by the Provedor to the districts to be completed by April 2006 Support of professional functioning of Office of Provedor open for business
	(d) (ii) Completion by the Government of Timor-Leste of a common core document and treaty-specific documents fulfilling obligations under 7 human rights treaties *Performance measure*: Yes/No Estimate 2005: No Target 2006: Yes	Ongoing training of human rights focal points across ministries in treaty reporting process during January-February 2006 Work on integrating treaty reporting and National Human Rights Action Plan in December/05-January 2006 Completion of common core documents, Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and Convention on the Rights of the Child documents
	(d) (iii) Enactment of National Human Rights Action Plan by the Government of Timor-Leste *Performance measure*: Yes/No Estimate 2005: No Target 2006: Yes	Consultations with non-governmental organizations on draft common core documents, Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against

(d) (iv) Improved knowledge of human rights standards among law enforcement officials *Performance measure*: Positive comments by training participants on training on human rights standards Estimate 2005: Majority commenting positively Target 2006: Majority commenting positively	Women, and Convention on the Rights of the Child reports in March/April 2006 Training of non-governmental organizations on treaty reporting February/March 2006 Identification of an agency best placed to undertake the responsibility for treaty reporting and development of best structure for reports National Human Rights Action Plan enactment (January/February 2006) Assist in training of focal points on treaty reporting role — January/February 2006 (26) Collection of supplementary information from 26 focal points for treaty reporting — February 2006 Ongoing quarterly training of 26 focal points, concerning one specific priority identified in the National Human Rights Action Plan — March 2006 Produce a document on human rights-based approach to development in Tetum — April 2006 Prepare an evaluation methodology for all trainings (April 2006) Training for the Office of the Provedor, including training for his staff; workshop/training for parliamentarians on draft legislation for compliance with human rights; training of legal officers in the Ministry of Justice
(d) (v) Increased human rights awareness in State policy and legislation making *Performance measure*: Whether deliberations on human rights take place in the legislature Estimate 2005: Yes Target 2006: Yes	

External factors

22.5 The mission is expected to achieve its objectives provided that there is commitment on the part of the Government for: a transparent and accountable public administration and independent judiciary; enactment of legal frameworks and rules and procedures for the functioning of key institutions of public administration; democratic governance and respect for human rights; and that bilateral and multilateral development partners continue to work with Timor-Leste State institutions.

Resource requirements

22.6 The resource requirements for UNOTIL for the period from 1 January to 20 May 2006 amount to $13,584,800 net ($14,816,400), and would provide 15 military and 60 civilian police advisers ($1,330,900); staffing costs for the continuation of 100 international positions, 233 national/local positions, and 37 United Nations Volunteers ($5,625,100); and operational costs including general temporary assistance to cover the services of 45 other civilian advisers ($2,176,700), services of consultants ($175,500), official travel ($123,400), facilities and infrastructure requirements such as rental of premises, utilities, fuel, etc. ($1,419,700), air and ground transportation ($1,652,900), communications ($369,300), and other logistical support, supplies and services ($711,300).

22.7 There is no change in the proposed staffing level of UNOTIL from the numbers and levels of positions approved by the General Assembly for the period from 21 May to 31 December 2005. The present budget proposals for UNOTIL do not include any requirements for the liquidation of the mission at the end of the current mandate. Such requirements would be presented to the Assembly, if the mandate of UNOTIL is not extended beyond 20 May 2006.

23. Panel of Experts on the Sudan

($1,725,700)

Background, mandate and objective

23.1 The Panel of Experts on the Sudan was established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1591 (2005), by which the Council requested the Secretary-General to appoint for a period of six months a panel comprised of four members to be based in Addis Ababa, which would operate under the direction of the Security Council Committee established by Council resolution 1591 (2005) and carry out the tasks assigned in paragraph 3 (b) of the resolution. By his letter of 30 June 2005 the Secretary-General informed the Council of the appointment of the four experts to the Panel (S/2005/428).

23.2 The Security Council mandated the Panel to undertake the following tasks:

(a) To assist the Committee in monitoring implementation of the measures in paragraphs 3 (d), 3 (e), and paragraph 7 of resolution 1591 (2005) and paragraphs 7 and 8 of resolution 1556 (2004), and to make recommendations to the Committee on actions the Council may want to consider;

(b) To provide a mid-term briefing on its work to the Committee, and an interim report no later than 90 days after adoption of the resolution, and a final report to be submitted no later than 30 days prior to termination of its mandate to the Council through the Committee with its findings and recommendations; and

(c) To coordinate its activities as appropriate with ongoing operations of the African Union Mission in Sudan.

23.3 In carrying out its mandate, the Panel seeks the cooperation and assistance of government authorities; diplomatic, bilateral and multilateral agencies; civil society; the private sector; media; as well as other relevant parties in the Central African Republic, Chad, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the

Sudan, including the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE) and the United Nations Mission in the Sudan (UNMIS).

23.4 The Panel is based in Addis Ababa, where it will benefit from synergies made possible through co-location at the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), which assists the Panel by providing office space and ICT equipment, securing ground transportation, and making arrangements for travel, including obtaining visas and security clearance, and for other administrative arrangements, thus enhancing the ability of the Panel to quickly follow up on investigative leads. The Panel is also mandated by the Security Council to travel regularly to El Fasher and other areas in the Sudan. During the periods when it is in the Sudan, the Panel receives substantive political briefings from UNMIS. In addition UNMIS assists the Panel with essential administrative support while it is in the Sudan, including in the areas of security, transportation and office space.

23.5 By 31 December 2005, the Panel had completed approximately six months of operation in 2005. By its resolution 1651 (2005), the Security Council extended the mandate of the Panel until 29 March 2006. The Council may extend the mandate further at the end of the current mandate.

23.6 The primary role of the Panel is to collect information on implementation by States of the measures imposed by the Security Council, to make recommendations to the Committee on future action the Council may wish to consider, and to coordinate its activities with the ongoing operations of the African Union Mission in the Sudan.

23.7 The objective, expected accomplishments and indicators of achievement are presented below.

Objective: To facilitate a reduction in armed conflict in the Sudan by monitoring the implementation of and making recommendations on improving measures aimed at limiting the flow of arms to the states of North, South and West Darfur, Sudan, and restricting the movement and activities of individuals who constitute a threat to the peace process or who commit violations of international humanitarian or human rights law.

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*	*Outputs*
The Security Council being in a position to take follow-up action regarding alleged violations measures; to take more informed decisions related to the measures and to fine-tune its measures	Availability to the Sudan Committee and the Security Council of up-to-date and accurate information regarding implementation of measures (by States) *Performance measures*: Reports with up-to-date and accurate information containing findings and recommendations Estimate 2005: 2 reports (1 interim report for Committee members only and 1 final report) Target 2006: 2 reports	Investigations related to the implementation, or violations, of the Council's relevant sanctions measures Monitoring the implementation and enforcement of the travel ban and assets freeze imposed by paragraph 3 of resolution 1591 (2005) Recommendations on how States might improve implementation of the Council's relevant arms embargo Reports to the Security Council, through the Sudan Committee

External factors

23.8 The objective would be achieved on the assumption that States comply with the resolutions of the Security Council and cooperate with the Panel of Experts on the Sudan and provided that the Panel's investigations are not hindered by adverse security situations.

Resource requirements

23.9 In anticipation that the mandate of the Panel of Experts on the Sudan will be extended or renewed beyond March 2006, the estimated requirements relating to the Panel for the year 1 January to 31 December 2006, amount to $1,725,700 net ($1,779,200 gross).

23.10 These amounts would provide for salaries and common staff costs of staff providing administrative support to the Panel members ($330,900); fees ($619,100) and official travel ($588,600) of the four members of the Panel, and other operational and logistical support requirements ($187,100).

24. Group of Experts concerning Côte d'Ivoire

($700,700)

Background, mandate and objective

24.1 The Group of Experts concerning Côte d'Ivoire was established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1584 (2005), in which the Council requested the Secretary-General to create within 30 days of the adoption of the resolution, a group of experts consisting of no more than three experts for a period of six months to perform the following mandate:

(a) To examine and analyse information gathered by the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire and the French forces in the context of the monitoring mandate set out in paragraph 2 of Security Council resolution 1584 (2005);

(b) To gather and analyse all relevant information in Côte d'Ivoire, countries of the region and, as necessary, in other countries, in cooperation with the Governments of those countries, on flows of arms and related material, and provision of assistance, advice or training related to military activities as well as networks operating in violation of the measures imposed by paragraph 7 of resolution 1572 (2004);

(c) To consider and recommend, where appropriate, ways of improving the capabilities of States, in particular those in the region, to ensure the effective implementation of the measures imposed by paragraph 7 of resolution 1572 (2004);

(d) To report to the Security Council in writing within 90 days from its establishment, through the Committee, on the implementation of the measures imposed by paragraph 7 of resolution 1572 (2004), with recommendations in this regard;

(e) To keep the Committee regularly updated on its activities;

(f) To exchange with UNOCI and the French forces, as appropriate, information that might be of use in fulfilling its monitoring mandate set out in paragraph 2 of Security Council resolution 1584 (2005);

(g) To provide the Committee in its reports with a list, with supporting evidence, of those found to have violated the measures imposed by paragraph 7 of resolution 1572 (2004), and those found to have supported them in such activities, for possible future measures by the Council;

(h) To cooperate with other relevant groups of experts, in particular that established on Liberia by resolutions 1521 (2003) and 1579 (2004).

24.2 By his letter of 30 March 2005 (S/2005/211) to the President of the Security Council, the Secretary-General informed the Council that he appointed three members of the Group as requested in Council resolution 1584 (2005).

24.3 Having considered the report of the Group (S/2005/470) of 20 July 2005, the Security Council, by its resolution 1632 (2005) decided to extend the mandate of the Group until 15 December 2005. By Security Council resolution 1643 (2005), the mandate of the Group was further extended for another six months.

24.4 In carrying out its mandate, the Group of Experts exchanges information with UNOCI and the French forces. It cooperates with other similar groups established by the Security Council, in particular the Panel of Experts on Liberia. It also cooperates with and seeks the assistance of agencies, regional and intergovernmental organizations, such as ECOWAS, the African Union, the League of Arab States, IGAD, ICAO, the International Maritime Organization, INTERPOL and the World Customs Organization. It also works closely with the Secretary-General's Special Representative for Côte d'Ivoire.

24.5 When in Côte d'Ivoire, the Group benefits from synergies resulting from its interaction with UNOCI, which provides the Group with essential administrative support, including in the area of security, transportation and office space.

24.6 The Group's main role is to collect information on implementation by States of the relevant measures imposed by the Security Council, and to consider ways of improving the capabilities of States to ensure the effective implementation of the measures imposed by resolution 1572 (2004).

24.7 The objective, expected accomplishments and indicators of achievement are presented below.

Objective: To improve the effectiveness of the relevant sanctions measures (arms embargo, travel ban and assets freeze on designated individuals), and to gauge progress made towards the lifting of those measures.

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*	*Outputs*
The Security Council being in a position to take follow-up action regarding alleged violations; to take more informed decisions related to the sanctions measures imposed by resolution 1572 (2004)	Availability to the Côte d'Ivoire Committee and the Security Council of up-to-date and accurate information regarding sanctions implementation (by States) *Performance measures*: Reports with up-to-date and accurate information containing findings and recommendations	Investigations related to the implementation or violations of the Council's relevant sanctions measures Assessment of progress made towards the full implementation of the Linas-Marcoussis and Accra III Agreements

Estimate 2005: 3 reports (S/2005/470, S/2005/699 and one more report in December 2005) Target 2006: 3 reports (estimated)	Monitoring the implementation and enforcement of the sanctions measures imposed by resolution 1572 (2004) Reports to the Security Council, through the Committee

External factors

24.8 The objective would be achieved on the assumption that States comply with the resolutions of the Security Council and cooperate with the Group of Experts, and that the Group's investigations are unhindered.

Resource requirements

24.9 In anticipation that the Group will be required to continue its work beyond the end of its current mandate, the resource requirements of the Group for a period of eight months, as was the case in 2005, are estimated at $700,700. These resources would provide for the continuation of services of the three members of the Group, and 16 work-months of specialized expertise not otherwise available to the Group ($335,300), their official travel ($346,300), and other operational costs, such as communications, local transportation and miscellaneous supplies and services ($19,100).

25. United Nations Integrated Office in Sierra Leone

($23,298,600)

Background, mandate and objective

25.1 The mandate of the United Nations Integrated Office in Sierra Leone (UNIOSIL) was established by the Security Council in its resolution 1620 (2005). UNIOSIL is mandated to assist the Government, after the withdrawal of the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL) at the end of 2005, to consolidate peace, address the root causes of conflict, strengthen security and sustain development in Sierra Leone.

25.2 Within this overall objective, the Office will contribute to a number of expected accomplishments by delivering related key outputs, shown in the logical framework below. The framework is grouped by UNIOSIL's expected accomplishments in relation to enhanced coordination of national and international support to the overall goal of consolidating peace and sustaining development; promoting good governance; accountability and transparency of national institutions; promoting human rights and rule of law; advancing national reconciliation; and strengthening the capacity of the security sector in Sierra Leone.

25.3 UNIOSIL will comprise the Office of the Executive Representative of the Secretary General to provide strategic leadership, overall coordination and management, and substantive pillars of peace and governance, human rights, security and public information.

25.4 The UNIOSIL headquarters will be based in Freetown. There will also be a field presence of UNIOSIL in each of the 12 districts of Sierra Leone, where various components of the Office and United Nations agencies will be co-located.

25.5 The Office will benefit from the synergies and complementarities resulting from enhanced integration and coordination of the United Nations system. At the administrative level, cost-sharing is envisaged in the areas of security, dispensary and health services, communication facilities, shared office premises and co-location in the districts and joint training. Benefits will also be realized from the usage of common facilities/services, such as transportation and procurement.

25.6 On the substantive side, UNIOSIL will combine peacebuilding and development approaches with special focus on governance, including fighting corruption, peace education, justice and security sectors, as well as human rights and rule of law. The various pillars of the integrated presence will work together in terms of joint programming and coordinated implementation. In this case, the UNIOSIL and the United Nations country team will formulate a peace consolidation and development strategy that will guide the political, security and human rights dimensions of UNIOSIL's mandate. The strategy will also provide the framework for the revision of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), which should be realigned to meet the overall goal of the United Nations integrated presence. A common United Nations communication and information strategy will also be developed to promote a culture of dialogue, conflict prevention and peaceful resolution of conflicts, national ownership and commitment to development, and a sense of common destiny for the citizens of Sierra Leone.

25.7 UNIOSIL will also assist in providing logistical support to the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) military personnel deployed to protect the Special Court of Sierra Leone pursuant to Security Council resolution 1626 (2005).

25.8 The year 2006 will be critical in consolidating stability and security achieved in Sierra Leone. The military component will therefore give priority to monitoring the security institutions, as well as contributing to the continuation of the reform of the Sierra Leone Security sector. This will entail close liaison with the Office of National Security and Republic of Sierra Leone Armed Forces, and other partners reporting on the security situation and making recommendations with regard to external and internal threats. There will be close liaison with the International Military Advisory and Training Team and the military unit protecting the Special Court for Sierra Leone. There will also be close coordination with other United Nations missions and offices as well as regional organizations in West Africa, including UNMIL, UNOCI and UNOWA in addressing cross-border challenges, such as the illicit movement of small arms, human trafficking and smuggling and illegal trade in natural resources.

25.9 The police component will contribute to further developing the capacity of the Sierra Leone Police, a critical aspect of strengthening the rule of law in the country, through training, mentoring and advising the Sierra Leone Police. The Police Liaison Section of UNIOSIL will closely liaise with the Sierra Leone Police in supporting the implementation of the strategic development plan of the Sierra Leone Police in close collaboration with other partners, focusing on priority areas such as counter-terrorism and criminal intelligence gathering; operations planning and training; human rights; human resources; training of lower-level ranks; information

technology; disaster management; forensic science; and change management, project implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

25.10 Benchmarks for the exit of UNIOSIL operation will be developed in the context of the overall peace consolidation and development strategy for Sierra Leone, with a particular focus on various areas of achievement of the mandate. These would, among other things, include a successful conduct of the 2007 national elections in Sierra Leone and a successful transition to sustainable peace and development.

25.11 The objective, expected accomplishments and indicators of achievement are presented below.

Objective: To consolidate peace in Sierra Leone.

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*	*Outputs*
(a) Enhanced coordination of national and international support towards addressing the root causes of the conflict in Sierra Leone	(a) (i) Development of a common framework for peace consolidation by the Government of Sierra Leone, the United Nations and other partners *Performance measure*: Common framework for peace consolidation Estimate 2005: 0 Target 2006: 1	• Peace and consolidation strategy conference • Regular high-level consultations with international partners • Policy advice to Government through high-level contact meetings • Review of Sierra Leone UNDAF in line with peace consolidation strategy
	(a) (ii) Development of a national information and communication strategy endorsed by the Government of Sierra Leone to enhance dialogue on issues of national importance and relations between the Government and civil society *Performance measure*: Common information and communication strategy Estimate 2005: 0 Target 2006: 1	• Chairing by UNIOSIL of regular Development Partnership Committee meetings • Advice on and support for the implementation of Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper and peace consolidation strategy • Advice and coordination of United Nations common programming processes to ensure support for the government strategies, policies and national priorities • Monitoring and analysing political developments in Sierra Leone and in the subregion
	(a) (iii) Establishment of an independent and capable public radio capacity	• 4 reports of the Secretary General on UNIOSIL

	Performance measure: Independent radio capacity Estimate 2005: 0 Target 2006: 1	• Support for the formulation and implementation of a national information and communication strategy • Participation in regular radio programmes and press briefings to promote a culture of peace and tolerance • Sensitization programme for 40 journalists on peace and governance, development communication and electoral process, and training of 20 young journalists for United Nations Radio, and 50 independent journalists trained in reporting on issues of human rights, democracy and the rule of law • Joint steering mechanism of United Nations Radio with partners • Quarterly assessments of subregional cooperation on human and arms trafficking, border situation, support to reactivation of the Mano River Union cooperation with ECOWAS • Support and policy advice on cross-border issues • Periodic monitoring and follow-up on regional collaboration initiatives of the Mano River Union and ECOWAS • Participation in periodic subregional meetings
(b) Enhanced good governance, transparency and accountability of public institutions in Sierra Leone	(b) (i) Sensitization of Councils and Ministries of Health and Education on anti-corruption issues in relation to delivery of services *Performance measure*: Number of councils/ministries sensitized	• Monthly analysis and policy advice on strengthening of anti-corruption measures in collaboration with main international stakeholders

	Estimate 2005: 0 Target 2006: 19	• Provide policy advice to the National Election Commission in preparation for the 2007 elections
	(b) (ii) Recruitment and training of personnel to initiate voter registration *Performance measure*: Number of personnel trained Estimate 2005: 0 Target 2006: 5,724	• Advice on matters related to the Political Parties Registration Commission • Collaboration with national and international partners and facilitation of capacity-building workshops for the judiciary in the 3 provincial capitals and the Western Area
	(b) (iii) Recruitment of magistrates *Performance measure*: Number of magistrates recruited Estimate 2005: 0 Target 2006: 12	• Policy advice on matters related to capacity-building, justice delivery and reform of the justice sector • Regular assessments and policy advice on the devolution process
	(b) (iv) Devolution by Government of key service-delivery functions and associated assets and personnel in target Ministries of Health, Education and Agriculture to the 12 districts to improve public service delivery *Performance measure*: Number of key service-delivery functions devolved Estimate 2005: 0 Target 2006: 3	• Workshops for local government officials and civil society on conflict prevention • Training of one third of Councillors in human rights, democracy and the rule of law
(c) Strengthening the rule of law in Sierra Leone	(c) Formulation of a National Plan of Action for Human Rights by all stakeholders, endorsed by Cabinet and implemented by the Government, United Nations, civil society and other partners *Performance measure*: National Plan of Action for Human Rights Estimate 2005: 0 Target 2006: 1	• Policy advice on matters related to capacity development and the reform of the corrections system • 100 prison officers trained in humans rights, rule of law and democracy as part of prisons service reform • Stakeholders' conference to develop a National Human Rights Plan of Action

(d) Improvement of the human rights situation, and progress towards national reconciliation in Sierra Leone	(d) (i) Establishment of a National Human Rights Commission *Performance measure*: Estimate 2005: 0 Target 2006: 1	• Training 420 Sierra Leone Police officers and 50 Republic of Sierra Leone Armed Forces officers in human rights and democracy • Training of 24 human rights promoters from civil society organizations in human rights, democracy and rule of law
	(d) (ii) Major international human rights treaties signed by the Government *Performance measure*: Number of human rights treaties signed Estimate 2005: 0 Target 2006: 2	• Training of 25 Probation Officers from the Ministry of Social Welfare in human rights • Training of 20 government officials in reporting to United Nations treaty bodies • Regular coordination meetings with Human Rights Committees in the districts and western area (12)
	(d) (iii) Critical national legislation harmonized with international standards *Performance measure*: Number of national legislation harmonized Estimate 2005: 0 Target 2006: 1	• Establishment of legal aid offices in the three Provinces • Monitoring reports on the human rights situation in all the districts of the country (144) • A stakeholders' conference on gender situation assessment
	(d) (iv) Establishment of district Human Rights Documentation and Law Reference Libraries *Performance measure*: Number of such libraries established Estimate 2005: 4 Target 2006: Additional 3	• 3,000 copies of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission report, including shortened and children's versions disseminated to the public in all 12 districts • 12 training of trainers seminars on the Truth and Reconciliation Commission report • 12 public sensitization workshops and programmes (one per district) on the findings and recommendations of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission report

		• Shortened version of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission report to facilitate sensitization • Technical advice to the Government towards the implementation of the recommendations of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission • 100 members of Parliament trained in inter-party dialogue and multi- and intra-party democracy • Inter-party dialogue sessions every two months • Quarterly workshops/seminars for political parties on multi-party democracy and intra-party democratic practices
(e) Progress towards developing the capacity of Sierra Leone security sector	(e) (i) A baseline perception survey indicating the degree of public confidence in the Republic of Sierra Leone Armed Forces in creating a safe and enabling environment for poverty reduction conducted *Performance measure*: Portion of population indicating the degree of public confidence Estimate 2005: Not available Target 2006: Majority of population surveyed	• Weekly reports and recommendations on security situation • Analyses of 12 Provincial Security Committees • Attendance and analysis of 12 District Security Committees meetings • Quarterly liaison meetings with UNMIL, UNOCI, UNOWA, ECOWAS, the Mano River Union • Coordination with the Special Court for Sierra Leone • Monthly liaison meeting with International Military Assistance Training Team • Attendance and analysis of National Security Coordination and Control Group meeting every fortnight

- Attendance and analysis of Joint Coordinating Committee level 1 and 2 meetings every week
- Visit to and assessment of one provincial capital and its outlying areas each month
- Assessment of eight national security exercises
- Visit to and assessment every month of the situation in the military camps, including living conditions
- Attendance and analysis of Border Security Working Group meetings
- Visit to and assessment of six border crossing points
- Quarterly coordination meetings with the diplomatic military attachés
- Training of 50 middle-rank officers of the Sierra Leone Armed Forces in human rights, democracy and the rule of law, who will be trainers of the lower ranks
- Training and mentoring of 200 middle-rank Sierra Leone Police officers on human rights issues
- Training and mentoring of 2,000 constables in all aspects of policing to enhance police image and increased public confidence
- Training and mentoring of 420 Sierra Leone Police officers in crime management, intelligence collection and analysis, forensic crime investigations, human resources, information

	technology and change management • Training and mentoring of 250 Sierra Leone Police officers in media and community relations issues to improve media and community relations • Training and mentoring of 200 officers in community policing • Weekly meetings with Sierra Leone Police on police training and mentoring-related issues • 6 operational test exercises on contingency planning for civil disorders • Training and mentoring of 80 Sierra Leone Police officers on counter-terrorism and cross-border issues, such as the illicit movement of small arms, human trafficking, smuggling and illegal trade in natural resources

External factors

25.12 UNIOSIL is expected to achieve its objective provided that: donors remain committed to supporting the Government of Sierra Leone and to mobilize the required resources for consolidating peace, strengthening security and sustaining development in Sierra Leone; any instability in the subregion will not affect the Sierra Leone security situation; and there is national commitment and ownership of the process of consolidating peace and sustaining development.

Resource requirements

25.13 The estimated net requirements relating to the operation of UNIOSIL for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2006 would amount to $23,298,600 net ($24,998,000 gross). The amount requested relates to the costs for: 9 military liaison officers ($469,500); 19 civilian police advisers ($946,600); salaries and common staff costs under general temporary assistance ($9,666,800) for a proposed staffing complement of 274 staff (82 international staff, 17 national officers, and 175 local staff), services of 24 United Nations Volunteers ($1,230,000); services of consultants ($65,000) on electoral reforms, environment and peace consolidation and development strategy; official travel ($385,700) within the region for political consultations, to Headquarters for briefing of the Security Council and to other destinations; facilities and infrastructure ($2,836,300), including accommodation, security of premises, utilities, maintenance, etc.; ground transportation, including

acquisition of 5 vehicles, maintenance of vehicles, fuel, and spare parts ($758,400); air transportation including 1,050 flying hours of 2 helicopters ($3,892,500); communications ($1,737,400); information technology ($357,400); medical ($217,900); and other supplies, services and equipment ($735,100).

25.14 UNIOSIL will comprise an Office of the Executive Representative of the Secretary-General, six substantive sections, including Peace and Governance, Human Rights, Military Liaison, Civilian Police, Public Information, and Security, and Administration comprising nine support sections such as Finance, Personnel, General Services, Procurement, Medical Services, Engineering and Building Management, Air Operations/Movement Control, Transport and Communication and Information Technology.

26. Office of the Representative of the Secretary-General to the International Advisory and Monitoring Board

($306,500)

Background, mandate and objective

26.1 The International Advisory and Monitoring Board is an audit oversight body for the Development Fund for Iraq. The main purpose of the Board, as set out in Security Council resolution 1483 (2003), is to promote the objectives set forth in that resolution, inter alia, to help to ensure that the Development Fund for Iraq is used in a transparent manner for the benefit of the people of Iraq, and export sales of petroleum, petroleum products, and natural gas from Iraq are made consistent with prevailing international market best practices. The Development Fund for Iraq was established pursuant to resolution 1483 (2003) and holds the proceeds of petroleum export sales from Iraq, as well as remaining balances from the United Nations Oil-for-Food Programme and other frozen Iraqi funds.

26.2 The Board consists of duly qualified representatives of each of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund, the Director-General of the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development and the President of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and a duly qualified individual designated by the Government of Iraq. For the United Nations, the Secretary-General has designated a representative at the Assistant Secretary-General level.

26.3 The mandate and membership of the Board was extended by Security Council resolution 1546 (2004) through 31 December 2005. Following the dissolution of the Coalition Provisional Authority on 28 June 2004, the Fund resources are now controlled by the Government of Iraq. By Security Council resolution 1637 (2005), the mandate of the Board has further been extended through 31 December 2006.

26.4 Under its terms of reference, the Board determines the frequency and location of its regular meetings, which shall occur, at least, quarterly. During the course of the biennium 2004-2005, the Board was expected to hold 12 meetings, on a rotational basis at the offices of each representative. It is anticipated that 6 of those meetings will be held in 2006. Costs incurred by the members of the Board are paid by the respective institutions, and in the case of the member designated by the Government of Iraq, paid by the Government of Iraq.

Resource requirements

26.5 In carrying out his ongoing functions, the Representative of the Secretary-General on the Board would require an amount of $306,500 net ($355,100 gross) for 2006. These resources would provide for the salaries and other personnel costs of the Representative of the Secretary-General to the International Advisory and Monitoring Board as well as those of one P-4 position ($222,100); official travel of the Representative of the Secretary-General and his alternates/advisers to meetings of the Board, to be held on a rotational basis at the Offices of each member ($54,700); resources for the hosting of official functions when meetings are held in New York ($8,000), and other operational requirements ($21,700).